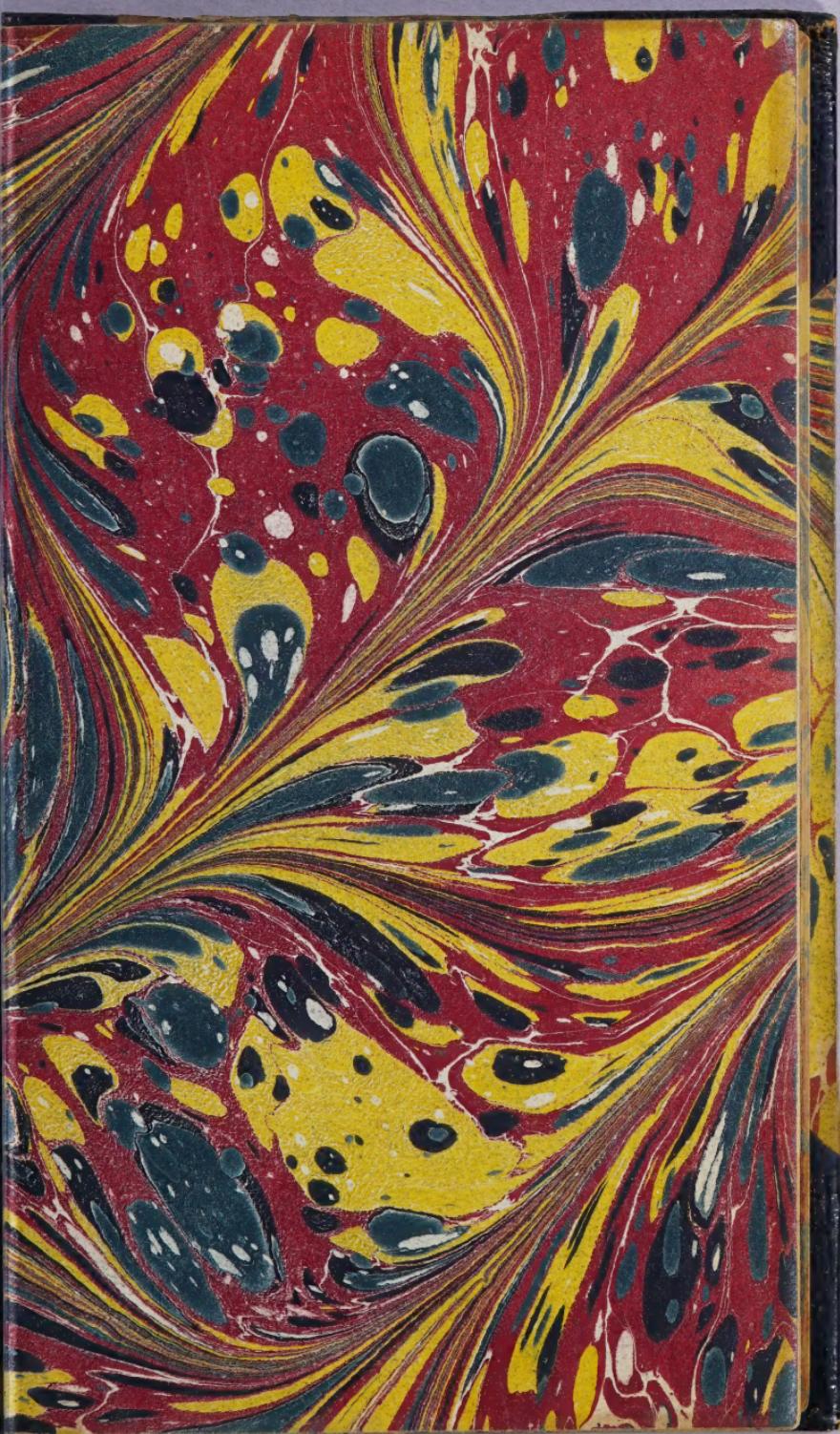




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III. It is nevertheless too true that their Conversatio

reverend writing
in the year 1610.

1 III

A

Geographical and Political
ACCOUNT
of the Republick
O F
G E N E V A.

Containing an exact Description
Of it's Scituacion, publick Buildings, the
Lake and the River *Rhone*, it's Trade,
Academy, Territorys, Fortifications,
Interest, &c.

Wherein the Mistakes of a great many
English & French Authors are rectified.

By the Author of the *Church History of*
GENEVA.

BOSTON in New-England :

Printed by *B. Green*, and Sold by the
Booksellers. 1732.



Introduction.

T is certain that most Books that treat of *Geography* and *History*, are read with a great deal of Pleasure, as being liked by most People who delight in such Studies, as are both entertaining, instructive and easy. It behoves Authors to make them so, as much as they can. For as every considerate Reader in his Studys looks for Pleasure or Improvement, or both, not only for what is diverting, but also profitable ; those Historys in which these two Things are found in a higher Degree, are or ought to be most esteemed.

Therefore an Historian should be,

First, An exact and methodical Author ; that he may write Things in that Order or Method, which is the most natural, and the most fit not to confound his Reader's Ideas, but on the contrary to help his Memory ; neither mentioning trivial and unimportant Events, nor forgetting those that are essential to his Subject, and may instruct his Reader ; making use of a Stile both neat, simple and elegant, as becometh Truth ;

And therefore,

Secondly, He ought to relate nothing but the Truth and the whole Truth. As Truth is uniform,

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as soon as you see any contradictions in an Author you may depend that he is a Liar, or those whom he hath followed; and should know the certainty of the Things which he mentions, and for that very Reason.

Thirdly, Those Historians are generally the best (tho' not always) that are or have been contemporary with the Persons or Affairs which they mention; *experto credite* (saith Virgil.) And in this respect the Latin saying, is very true, *Pluris eocularatus testis unus quam auriti decem*: In English, The Testimony of one who hath seen, is better than that of ten that have only heard.

Lastly, An Historian should be impartial, and write without flattering his Country, his Party or his Religion; which essential Qualification is a rare, as it is difficult; for as there are few or no Readers, but what are partial, and are inclined to favour his Communion or Party, so there are few Historians free from those strong and natural Impulsions and Temptations, and that are not biased by their own Interests and Passions.

This Partiality is remarkable in all, or almost all Historical Books; but to omit others, I will only mention the Authors that have writ the History of Geneva, in which many Places either their Ignorance or Partiality is conspicuous. Mr. Gregory Leti, an Italian Proselite, hath writ in Italian, in the last Century, the History of the Republick and Church of Geneva or Geneve: but he is known and owned by everybody to be a very satirical Man, not only in this, but in almost all his numerous Writings, as his Life of Queen Elizabeth, and others. And as he left that City very angry for nothing, as he did England afterwards, he hath spoken very ill, and

very partially of it's Government and Magistrates, and others, and requited very ill, all the Favours and Honours he received there. And as a passionate Judge loses his right of judging, so hath he lost it in this Case.

Mr. Spon a French Gentleman of much superior Talents to those of the other, about the same time, *viz.* in the Year 1682. wrote also the Political and Ecclesiastical History of that Place. Every one who hath known his Person, his Temper, and read his Writings, allow him to have been a very great Scholar, an exact Writer, a methodical and pretty impartial Historian. But yet as he could not have his Book printed in *France* without a Privilege for it from the popish Court; in order to please the King's Ministers and obtain what he wanted, he was obliged to leave out several Things that made Popery look very odious; Namely, He hath omitted a Picture in one of the Convents of that place before the Reformation, where the Devil was represented sitting upon a Close-Stool, under which, instead of Excrements, or to say better, as the Excrements of the Devil, were seen several Orders of the popish Clergy coming forth from him. He hath likewise omitted to say that *Caroli* and *Chapuis* two popish Divines, who disputed against some protestant Ministers for the Romish Religion, after the Dispute without any Compulsion, but of their own accord and free Will, changed their Religion, and became Protestants; besides some other Things which I have mentioned in my Church History of that Place: But otherwise he hath been a very accurate Writer. The celebrated and reverend Mr. *Pictet* Pastor and Professor of the Church and Academy of *Geneva*, mentions him as such, in one of his Orations; namely in the Year 1722. For speaking of the Conversion of the World to the

Christian

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Christian Faith, when he comes to the second Century he saith, *Nec veri similitudine abhorret eo seculo Christianam Religionem Genevæ, innotuisse. Viennâ enim quæ erat Allobrogum Metropolis, fax Evangelica Genevam deferri facile potuit; An per Dionysium & Paracodum?* Nescio. Baronius quidem sub finem secundi seculi utrumque fuisse Viennensem Episcopum docet; & doctissimus Spon in Historia quam de Civitate nostra conscripsit, se in antiquissimis Bibliis Manuscriptis Bibliothecæ nostre hac verba legisse ait, Genevensis Ecclesia a Discipulis Apostolorum, Paracodo et Dionyfio Vienensisibus Episcopis fundata, &c.

I do insist the more upon that Gentleman's Character because his History hath been translated into English, tho' not so compleat as in French, which Translation besides is not correct enough.

As I do not wonder at all that popish Writers, when they treat of Geneva, are very partial and invent a multitude of Falshoods and Absurditys; because they hate it's Religion; and that in their Opinion, speaking Lies to or of Hereticks, real or supposed, is no Sin: On the other hand, I cannot but wonder that some Protestant English Writers have writ with so much Passion, Ignorance and Partiality against the Church and the Place, when in their Geographical Books they have mentioned it; as when a certain Author, dead long ago * saith, " That the People expelled the Bishop; and gives to understand, that they are Hypocrites: When he saith, that their Discipline is the Fruit offaction; that the Minister's Salary is too small; as if any of them had complained of it to him or to the Magistrates; and yet acknowledges their Care of poor Minister's

* Peter Heylin.

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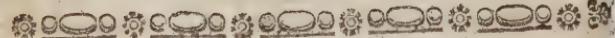
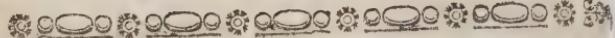
Minister's Familys, an Example worthy to be followed by all Protestant Churches. But others of the same Nation & Communion, have spoken with more Moderation and Truth.

As for my self, I will endeavour to be as Impartial as I can in this short Essay concerning the Political State of Geneva ; and willingly I own, that there is no Perfection under the Sun, wherever, and in what things soever Men live and act, Imperfection and Weaknesses are to be expected. To politick Bodys, one may apply very truly what faith a Latin Author of every Man, *Nemo sine viciis nascitur opitimus ill est qui minimus urgetur* : so that in all human Affairs, the least corrupted are the best. Now whether I be Impartial, and whether I have any of those mentioned Qualifications, I must leave to others to judge. One I have undeniably, namely, of being an Eye-Witness to most of the Things by me hereafter mentioned.

Here (to use Mr. Addison's own Words in his Preface to his fourth Volumn of Remarks on several parts of Italy) I have mentioned but few Things in common with others, that are not either set in a new Light, or accompanied with different Reflections. As it would be very useless to others, and tedious to me, to say nothing but what hath been said by others before, so it would be a groundless Scruple to say nothing of what hath been mentioned. And as I do not pretend to give here a full Account of the Historical part of Geneva, I will try to mention as much as may be sufficient to give of it a pretty right and satisfactory Notion, and especially for the understanding of my *Church History* of that Place, which is my chief Design in writing these few Sheets, as well as the View of the Persons who have desired me to do it : And I hope this small Work shall not be Lame, tho' not a Giant.

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I am very far from presuming above the others, who have written before me upon that Subject. I say Things that were unknown to them, the Reason of it may be, Because I have lived there longer than they ; or, Because I have been there of later Date ; and many Things have happened in that City since they left it : So that if others do write after me, they'll have the same Advantage of me, as I have of those who lived before me. And I hope that this shall be well accepted ; because as Dr. Burnett says concerning Geneva, "It is
" a little State, but it hath so many good Constitutions in it, that the greatest may justly learn
" at it.



A

Geographical & Political A C C O U N T O F G E N E V A.

A R T I C L E I.

Of the Situation and Antiquity of G E N E V A.

G E N E V A is situated between France, Savoy and Switzerland, about Thirty four Miles S. W. from Lausanne, and Seventy two S. W. from Bern, the Capital City of the large Canton that bears that Name, Longitude 24. 56. Latit. 46. 23. It is a City so very ancient, that the Name of it's founder, and the Time of it's Foundation are not known.

Julius Cæsar is the first who in his Commentaries mentions Geneva, yet there is no doubt (faith L. Spon) but that it was then a City under Government,

B

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vernment, and a Place of Strength, which kept one of the Passages out of Gaul, into Italy, and Germany, for it was undoubtedly the Interest of the Allobroges, or Inhabitants of Gallia Cisapina, whose chief City was Geneva, being Neighbours to the Helvetians, and Latobriges, a People of Gallia Belgica who held Switzerland and the Country of Vaux at that time, to have a Fort that should shelter them from the incursions of this warlike People, and might serve as a Place of Traffick and Correspondence. Geneva then was a great while before Cesar's Time. It is certainly a Place of great Antiquity, and were we not so informed by Authors, the beauty and commodiousness of it's Situation, would incline us to believe it ; for it is seated on a rising Ground, wash'd on one side by the Leman Lake and the Rhone, which thence takes it's course ; bordered with fruitful Plains & Mountains. Hence, we may imagine a Place so commodious, as well for Necessity as Delight, hath drawn thither Inhabitants at the same Time the Country began to be cultivated.

Geneva was known by the Name of Gebenna, from Charlemain's Time, for above Eight hundred Years down to 1536. for in that Year the Genevoises restored it to it's ancient Name. In Dutch it is called Genf, and by the Savoyards Zeneva, the second Syllable being pronounced short. Some Persons do confound very often Geneva and Genoa in Italy, tho' very different one from another, as to their Place, their Religion, Extent, Distance and other Things : The occasion of their Mistake is the resemblance, (if I am not mistaken) of the Name, and that both Citys are free and Independent, and both finely situated ; so that Constantinople, Genoa, and Geneva pass for the most pleasantly situated Citys in Europe. But, whereas the Sea upon which the second of those Places is seated, is said to be without

without Fish, the Lake *Leman* on the contrary, on which Geneva is seated, is very full of Fish.

The Climate here is very temperate, the Air seldom exceeding hot or cold: And as for the situation of this Place, I will use Mr. Addison's own Words; "The greatest part of the Town stands upon a Hill, and has it's Views bounded on all sides by several Ranges of Mountains, which are however at so great a distance, that they leave open a wonderful variety of beautiful Prospects. The situation of these Mountains has some particular Effects on the Country which they inclose. As first, They cover it from all the Winds except the South and North. It is to the last of these Winds, that the Inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the healthfulness of their Air; for as the *Alps* surround them on all sides, they form a vast kind of Basin, where there would be a constant stagnation of Vapours, (the Country being so well watered,) did not the North Wind put them in Motion, and scatter them from time to time. Another Effect the *Alps* have over Geneva is, that the Sun there riseth later and sets sooner than it does to other Places of the same Latitude. I have often observed, That the Tops of the neighbouring Mountains have been covered with Light above half a Hour after the Sun is down, in respect of those that live at Geneva. These Mountains likewise very much increase their Summer Heats, and make up an Horizon that has something in it very singular and agreeable: On one side you have the long Tract of Hills that goes under the Name of Mount *Jura*, covered with Pasturage and Vineyards, and on the other, huge Precipices of naked Rocks rising up in a thousand odd Figures, and cleft in some Places, so as to discover high Mountains of Snow, that lye several Leagues behind them. Towards the South, the Hills rise more insensibly, & leave the Eye a vast uninterrupted Prospect

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Prospect for many Miles. But the most beautiful View of all is the Lake and the Borders of it, that ly North of the Town.

This City is about 3 Miles in compass, and contains at the very most thirty thousand Souls * in both parts of it ; namely that part which is properly called Geneva, and the other called S. Gervais, which is not in the Country of Gez, as saith Mr. Moreni. To understand this situation of the Town better, you must know that it is seated upon one of the extremities or ends of the Leman Lake, where the River Rhone issues out of it. It stands upon the two Borders of that River, which divides it after that manner into two unequal parts. The larger, which is properly called Geneva stands upon the left side of the River, and for that Reason was formerly a part of the Country of the Allobroges. There it is built partly in a Plain, and contains that Quarter called the Lower-street, and partly upon a Hill which gradually rises to that Quarter called the Citey, which is the highest of the Town. That ascent is in some Places easy enough, but pretty steep in other Streets. The other part of the Town called St. Gervais is built on the right side of the Rhone, upon the ancient Borders of Switzerland, which was parted by that River from Gaul or old France. Between those two parts of the Town, the Rhone forms two Channels, and between them an Island 700 Foot long and 200 in breadth which is all Inhabited. Both parts of the Town are joined to the Island by two wooden Bridges, and so by them have a Communication one with another. As most part of the Gentry live in the larger, it is reckoned much politer than S. Gervais, tho' there is but

* The French Protestant Refugees make up near the third part of them.

but a River that parts them. In the Island stands a Tower which is called to this Day *Cesar's Tower*, because it is believed that he caused it to be built during his stay in *Geneva* *: There is a Clock in that Tower; and it might be of good service to defend that part of the Town against an Enemy. In the last Century there was found at the Foot of that Tower an old Roman Inscription, which is a kind of a Vow made by some Pagan Navigators,

DEO Silvano pro Salute Ratiariorum, &c.

In the Year 1670. one of the above-mentioned Bridges, namely, the nearest to the South part of the City was burnt down with all the Houses, which being made of Timber as well as the Houses that stood upon it, were burnt in less than two Hours space; six score Persons perishing in the Flames. A Miller chose rather to save his Mother than his Wife; but she followed after in a Rage, wading in the Water up to her Chin, and escaped. Another Woman, who lay sick, and was to take Physick the next Morning, cast her self out of the Window, and recovered her Life and her Health in the *Rhone*, having the good hap to escape out of the Water, after she had shunned the Fire. In short, this Conflagration had done more Mischief, had it not been stopped by the Towers of *Monnoye* and that of the Isle or *Cesar's*, which served as Bars against the Flames. And it is observable that several Pieces of Timber kept burning in the Water a Foot deep, so great was the violence of the Flames. But that which was more strange, & which all the Inhabitants beheld, was, that the Channel of the *Rhone*, between the Isle and the City, which contained two hundred

* Tho' it is not likely that he did, as Mr. Spyn doth observe.

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hundred and sixty five Feet in breadth, was filled and dried up by the Ruins of the Houses. The other Channel altho' running very swift and swelle by the overflowing of the other, yet in four Day after was frozen up. There were Collections made for the Relief of those Families that were suffered by this Fire. There were six thousand Crowns gathered for them at Geneva. The Bernois made and sent also liberal Contributions. Since that Fire there hath been no Houses built upon that Bridge. But there are some upon the other, and there has been no considerable Fire in the City since that time.

The State-House which stands upon the higher part of the Town, is a large and noble Free-Stor Building. It is square, as well as the Court which is in the middle of it. It is adorned inside with Porticos, in which the Busts of several Roman Emperors in Stone are seen. On two sides it faces two Streets. In one of them, just opposite to the State House, is the *Arsenal*; in the other is a public Magazine in the second Story, under which any Body may walk or sit, there being Benches made on purpose against the Wall. Over against that Magazine, on one side, and the *Arsenal* on the other, stands a fine House, the first Story of which is open on both sides, and filled up by a Company of Souldiers, to guard the State-House. There is just by it, at the Meeting of four Streets, a very fine Water-spout very high with a large Basin to receive the Water all of red and white Marble. The quadrangular Pillar which stands in the middle, is gilt in some places, especially the Top of it. The two Doors of the Town-House are also embellish'd with black Marble Pillars. The Stair-Case is of a singular Workmanship, so broad and so easy by reason that it has only an Ascent paved with Pebbles, and having no Steps, that a Coach or a laden Waggon may go up it. In one of the Chambers there are seven Judges painted

of GENEVA.

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painted on the Wall, one of them without Hands, to signify that they should take no Bribes, and the middle one hath but one hand holding the Ballance of Justice. The Chamber where the less Council meets generally, is hung all over with broad blue Cloth and deep yellow Velvet mixt, so that one Stripe is Velvet, and the other is Cloth. In a small Room next to it, are the Pictures of the late Queen Anne, and the late King of *Prussia* in their full length, given by them to the Republick. In one of the Apartments are seen also several Urns of different shape and bigness, which were found in the Year 1659 in the Ditch of the *Ravelin* of *la Noye*, and antique Medals were also found there, when they were making a crowned Work instead of the horn Work, which was demolish'd the Year before; but not so much advanced from the City. There is also seen a very large Stone which covered the high Altar of the Cathedral in Times of Popery. There are likewise Kitchens & other conveniences to dress Victuals, when the Council invites Persons of Note to Dinner or Supper; they being always treated in the Town-House. The back part of it faces the beautiful Terras or Walk called *La treille*; and from thence they have a lovely Prospect over *Plain Palais* and all the adjacent Country. The other, or fourth Wing or part of that magnificent Building is contiguous to some Houses of private Persons.

Another Building which exceeds this, and even the Palaces of some sovereign Princes for beauty or magneness, is the Hospital lately built. It is reckoned that it hath cost Two hundred thousand Crowns, which have been raised there by the free Contributions of the Citizens. The Stones being near, and building being cheap, a House that costs so much Money must be very large and magnificent. It is maintained partly by the Publick, and partly by free Contributions. It consists of two Courts; the first

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first of which is square, being made so by the four-angular Buildings that surround it. It's Front is adorned by a sumptuous and very large Door, and a Spire with a Bell in it. Within the Court is a very large Chappel for the use of the Persons who are maintained there, in which a Minister preaches, who is appointed for that purpose, and has nothing else to do, but to take Care of their Souls. The Sick have also their particular Physician & Apothecary. There is likewise an Apartment for the Directors or Governours of the House, who belong to the Council, and all other Apartments and Conveniences suitable to such a Place. There is a fine *Piazza* and a black Marble Water-spout in the middle of the Court opposite to the great Door.

Some Persons give away their Estate to this House, and so are distinguished from those who are maintained there *gratis*: They having each of them a Room for themselves, and particular Food, these not eating with the rest. This is very convenient, for People who having but a small Stock, would soon spend it if they lived wholly upon it, and so would be ruined; whereas by giving to the Hospital that Stock, they are sure to be maintained in an easy, quiet, religious and handsome manner, as long as they live; and this proves also an Advantage to the House, which generally gets by it.

The second Court is a *Prallelogram* with a long House at the end of it without Wings, in which loose, idle and disorderly Persons are kept; in short it is a House of Correction. In the Court is a fine Water-spout, several Rows of Trees and Grass-Plots, and it stands in a wholesome Air, and a pleasant Place, a rising Ground, where the Houses are not so thick as in the Heart of the Town.

Next

Next to the Hospital is a House that formerly was a Nunnery, but hath nothing remarkable in it.

In the Place called *Mollard*, is a Tower and a Clock, and a very spacious, uniform and lofty Custom-House, which takes up one whole of that Place, adorned besides with a beautiful *Jet Deau* or Water-spout, like that before the State-House, which *Jets Deau* are not only ornamental to the Town, but very beneficial to private Persons, who are sure of finding always there, and in the other such Fountains, which are in all the chief Streets of the City, good and clear Water for their different Uses.

The principal Streets are, that called *la Cite*, at the end of which is their Mint, called, *Tour de la Monnoye*; and somewhat higher stands the magnificent House of Mr. *Lullin*, the noblest in Town, adorned as much as is possible and consistent with the Laws of the State, without and within, especially with a fine Terrass and *Jet Deau*.

The other considerable Street is called in the plural Number, *Les rues Basses* (in Latin *Via riparia*,) because there are, as one may say, Three Streets in one, and they run all along the River and the Lake. All the Houses which face this Street and some others, have *Piazzas*, under which People may walk without being annoyed by Sun or Rain: This Street is divided into Three, because there are low Timber Shops on both sides, under the *Piazzas*, between which and the Houses People generally do walk; and the middle Street between the little Shops which is much the widest, is left for Horses and Carriages. The Roofs made Arch-wise, which cover those *Piazzas*, and reach to the Top of the House, are done side ways, and painted White as well as the high Pillars, which reach to the highest Story, so that they do not make the Houses dark.

The Houses in general are five or six Storys high, strong and beautiful, being all or very near, of hewn Stone, and all without exception of Stone, which makes them very strong ; and as they are covered with Tiles, which is no combustible Matter, it is seldom that there happens any Fire, at least any very considerable. The last of that Nature, (and which we have mentioned) happened in the Year 1670. There is a very good Order kept to put out the Fire and to stop it : For there are People appointed to do it, and to prevent the stealing of Goods. And, as I have been informed, the People are under Arms as long as it lasts.

As I have described in my Book of the Church History of Geneva, the sacred Buildings of that Place ; I have no more to say but two or three Remarks upon the Church called St. Peter's. It hath several Spires and Bells, one of which rings at Nine of the Clock at Night, as it doth here, both in Winter and Summer : and for the same Reason, to call People home. There are two considerable Chappels in it, which are shut up ; in one of which lies buried a Duke of Rohan, with a noble Mausoleum and Epitaph, and also his Lady ; and in the other, a Princess of Nassau. As the severall Doors of that Church are opened all the Day long, some RomanCatholicks have been observed to go and kneel and pray to and before the Images painted upon the Windows. They suppose that they have been deaf to all the Sermons that have been preach'd there, for near two Ages, against the Popish Religion ; and they have now the same Faith, as when the Church was for the use of the Roman Catholicks, so that they are not at all heretical Saints ; and consequently with a safe Conscience, one may pray to them.

In that Church there have been a great many Canons and other Clergymen buried, as one may

see by their Tombs and Epitaphs over which every one walks.

Now the common burying Place for every Body without exception, is without the Gates, in the Place called *Plain Palais*, in which there is also an Hospital appointed for Persons infected with the Plague ; but it hath stood empty for above a hundred Years ; for I do not know that the Plague was in the Town since the Year 1615, whereas formerly it was there pretty frequent.

Plain Palais is a very large, smooth, green Place, planted with long Avenues of Trees and a Mall, which the above mentioned Henry Duke of Rohan caused to be made at his own Charge, about a hundred Years ago, during his abode in this City.

That beautiful Walk that hath the View of the two Rivers *Rhone* and *Arve*, as well as the several other Walks in the Town, upon the Ramparts all round the City, and without, upon the Lake or the Boders of it, makes *Geneva* so charming a Place, that no Strangers that ever have been in it, (where they have besides experienced the Civility of the Gentry and every Body to them) ever left it without regret ; and this Concours of Persons of Quality makes it as the Court of the *Alps*.

As for the extent of it's Territory, it is impossible to determine it, because they are not contiguous, but most of their Villages lay intermixt and scattered in the Dominions of *France*, *Savoy* and *Bern* ; tho' they have a communication with most of those Villages by the Lake or the *Rhone*. Their greatest extent from the Town to *Versoix*, which belongs to *France*, is four Miles along the Lake, but then very narrow.

The best Tract of Land they have, is called, *Mandement of Peney*, a word used in *Savoy* to denote the small subdivisions of the Provinces.

All the Villages that make up this little Government are large and handsome, the Land exceeding fruitful in Wheat, Pasture, Fruits and Wines both red and white, comparable to the *Burgundy* and *Champagne* Wines of *France*. It is enclosed between *France* and the *Rhone*.

The chief Place that gives Name to that Mandement, is *Peney*, which had formerly a strong Castle, which being for some Years in the hands of their Enemys, was very prejudicial to the City. It was taken in the Year 1536, and for that Reason demolish'd. The next Town of note is *Dardagny*, that hath still a Castle, but not strong ; this Village may contain a hundred and fifty Houses. Another Town in it is *Satigny*, which had formerly a Lord of it's own, sometimes very troublesome to his Neighbours and *Geneva* in particular. The other Towns are *Reffin*, *Peissy*, *Chouilly*, the upper *Burdigny* and lower *Burdigny*, in all eight Towns or Villages ; some of which have not only the conveniency of the *Rhone*, but also of another little River called *London*, by which this small Government is parted from *France*. It formerly belonged to the Bishop, and is five Miles distant from *Geneva*.

Over against it on the other side of the *Rhone*, the Republick hath three good and large Villages ; *Chancy* that hath a kind of an Harbour, and a Bridge over the *Rhone*, that serves for Communication between that Town and *Dardagny*. *Avaully* is the second, and *Cartiny* which belonged to the Monastery of *St. Piotor*, the third.

Towards

Towards the South side of the Lake they have *Chene*, *Vandoeuvre*, *Cologny* (from *Colonia*, this and *Geneva* being once a Roman Colony) these two last Villages are not large, and being contiguous, have but one Pastor who preaches in one in the Morning, and in the other in the Afternoon.

Farther up in the *Savoy*, they have three Villages *Jussy*, *Gy* and *Beauregard* which last is situated upon the Lake.

Between the West side of the Lake, the *Rhone*, the City, and the Dominions of *France*, lies a Tract of Land, in which they have *Chatelaine*, a Hamlet that has no Church, being but one Mile distant from *Geneva*, where the Inhabitants go to Church, or to *Sacconnet*, a good Village (near *Chatelaine*) that hath a Church and a Minister. *Gentou* is the third and most considerable Place of that Tract. Near it is a very considerable, useful Paper-Mill, besides others in other Places.

In the Balliwick of *Gez*, they have *Mouin*, a good Village. In the Balliwick of *Terny* (belonging to *Savoy*, about five Miles from the City,) *Neidan*; and in *Switzerland* upon the Lake *Seligny*, their remotest Place, being near *Copet*, about ten Miles from *Geneva*; all which Lands did formerly belong to the Bishop and his Chapter, or to the Abbey of *St. Victor's*, founded in 428.

It appears by this Description that the whole Territory of *Geneva* doth not contain above three or four and twenty Villages. But besides these, the Subjects of this Republick have Lands and Houses scattered up and down in several Villages of *Savoy*, as of *Lancy*, *Foncenay*, *Troinex*, &c. and of *France*, as *Malagny* and others; which Subjects and Lands are independent from *France* & *Savoy*; and those Villages

Villages and Lands in the Possession of the Republick may contain at least ten thousand Souls.

These Villages are divided into three small Governments : The first is that of *Peneys*. The second contains the Lands which did belong to *Sr. Victor's* Abbey, and to the Chapter ; and the third what they call the Sovereignty of *Fussy*. Each of those Districts hath a kind of a Governour or Bailliff, which they call *Chastelain*, from the word *Castle* : Those Officers or Magistrates are chosen by the People, and continue three Years in their Post, which is of very little Profit, and serves chiefly for an Introduction to higher Offices. They keep their Courts of Justice in *Geneva*.

I have been the more particular in this Description, because I think that it is a shame not to know the whole of a small thing ; and that it may please some Persons who can never find such Circumstances in other Books. I must add, that the Peasants are trained upon the Sabbath Day, which I leave the Reader to judge, whether it be a laudable Practice.

Geneva gives it's Name to one of the six Provinces of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, which from *Geneva* is called the Dukedom of *Genevois*. First it belonged to the Bishops, and was alienated by some (the greatest part) to a younger Branch of the House of *Savoy*, till the Duke of *Nemours*, the last Possessor of it, dying about a hundred Years ago, it was reunited to the elder Branch of the Dukes of *Savoy*. It's chief Towns are, *Annecy* thirty Miles from *Geneva*, the capital now of the Dutchy ; *Alby* a pretty large open Town near the Frontiers of *Savoy* ; and *la Roche* near the River *Arve* sixteen Miles N. E. from *Annecy*. This last Town is famous for the fabulous and pretended Miracles of a Friar in the beginning of this Century, who deluded many

many of the ignorant People of this Town and adjacent Country*.

It is all very pleasant, fruitful and healthy, but specially the Villages belonging to Geneva; to which these Verses of *Hessius* may be justly apply'd concerning the Peasants,

*Ocia nulla terunt sine magno vana labore :
Aut duro patrios exercent vomere colles.
Æquatosque Solo campos rimantur aratris.
Namque et Planities segetum fœcunda petentes,
Explicat innumeras, et plena messe Colonos
Ditat; et ipsa sibi satis est, aut ardua Sylvæ
Lustra petunt.
Quid sacros memorem fontes, quid amena vireta?
Quid valles ipsis certantes frugiferacis
Tallibus Æmoniae? Dulces quid ubique recessus
Musarum loca.*

By what I have been saying and describing, it appears that the Republick and Territory of Geneva is but a very small State, but yet not so very small, but that several are less still, both in extent and power, as some free Towns of Germany and Switzerland. Even some of the Cantons of this last Country are not so considerable by far, for number of People, Strength or Riches. St. Marin in Italy and some Sovereign Princes of this Country and Germany, are hardly comparable to it. So that as it is small compared to France, Savoy, and other large Dominions, it is large compared to St. Gall, Mulhouse, &c. nothing being great or small, but comparatively.

When

* One may see what is said of him in the History of Switzerland.

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When I was at Geneva about eighteen Years ago, a Doctor of Sorbonne came in there, and having embraced the Protestant Religion, he composed a Poem in French, in praise of the Republick, which he dedicated to the Magistrates, of whom he received a Sum of Money, which he wanted enough.

It is most certain, that as this State is not free from Faults, so on the contrary, it may be praised very justly.

It is not to be despised because little, no more than a Man for being made by Nature short of Stature, or Poor. It is to be rather admired, that tho' small, by their good Conduct they have been able to subsist among jealous and potent Neighbours.

After all, It is as large as Plato's Commonwealth, which according to his Notion, should not consist of more than five thousand and forty Citizens or Heads of Families. And besides, It is a State as free, as independent, and as sovereign as the greatest Kingdoms of the World; for Sovereignty doth not consist in the number of the Subjects, but in the freedom, power and independency of the Prince in Monarchical Governments, of the People in Democratical ones.

Therefore Geneva is acknowledged as a free, sovereign State by all the Princes of Europe, even the greatest, as the King of France, Lewis XIV. He hath sometimes used these Expressions, *We desire and pray the Republick of Geneva.*

Their Deputys are treated with the Honours and Ceremonies used to those of greater and sovereign States in all the Courts. They receive the usual Presents made to Ambassadors, of Gold Medals and Chains, the Pictures of the Princes to whom they are sent, set with Diamonds, as Mr. Martin did within these few Years, &c.

The

The greatest Kings as *GEORGE* the first, of Great Britain, writing to the Magistrates have used these Expressions, *To their Excellencies the Syndicks and Council of the Republick of Geneva*; which is the Title generally given to the Cantons of Switzerland.

ARTICLE, II.

Of the Lake and the River Rhone.

S the *Lake* and the *Rhone* partly belong to *Geneva*, the Description of this City would be imperfect, did we not say something of them. Therefore we think proper to give a summary Account of both before we proceed farther; and will begin with the Lake.

It is called sometimes *Leman* from one *Lemanus*, pretended Son to *Paris* the celebrated *Trojan* Prince, famous for his Adultery, Cowardise and Imprudence, who some People imagine came into these Quarters after the taking of *Troy* by the *Grecians*, and with a Colony of his Nation, settled upon the Borders of this Lake to which he gave his Name.

But most commonly it is called the *Lake of Geneva*, from the chief City that stands upon it, on the South-west part. It is at least Fifty Miles long, and about fourteen where widest, that is to say, in the Middle; for it has almost the shape of a Bow; so that it grows narrower and narrower towards both Ends, where it is not above a Mile wide.

It is certainly one of the greatest (and perhaps the largest) Lakes in *Europe*, tho' not to be parallel'd to some of our Lakes in this *American* Continent, which are greatly bigger.

D

However

However it is the most beautiful in all Europe. It is formed by the *Rhone*: That with many other Rivers and Brooks from *Savoy*, and the Country of *Vaux* falls into it, besides several Springs that are within the Lake it self: This is the very Reason why it's Surface freezes sometimes, and not it's Bottom *, because those Springs keep it in a greater Motion. It did freeze all over in a Place where it is pretty broad in the Year 1572; which shews that they have sometimes severe Winters in and about *Geneva*, tho' that doth not happen often; and generally their Spring Seafon is as forward as about *London*.

This Lake resembles a Sea in the colour of it's Waters, the Storms that are raised on it, and the Ravages it makes on it's Banks. In Summer it hath something of an Ebb and Flow; which in my Opinion may be occasioned by the melting of the Snow on the neighbouring Mountains; which Snow melts in a greater Quantity in certain Hours of the Day than in others: From that melting of Snow it happens that it is deeper in Summer than in Winter.

It is so very deep, that 500 Fathoms of Twine could not reach the Bottom of it, as saith the most learned and celebrated Mr. *Godefroy Councillor* and *Syndick* of the Republick of *Geneva*. *Tanta est* (saith he) *Lacus his in partibus profunditas ut comperiri 500 Orgyiis a Nautis non potuerit.* Therefore large Vessels do sail easily upon it. The Latin Poet *Lucanus* mentions this great depth of it, speaking of a part of *Cesar's Army* that came to him from the *Leman Lake* in the beginning of the Civil War,

Deseruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemanno. qui vult a vnde senti This

* The Rapidity of the *Rhone* at it's entrance into the Lake is such as binders, it from freezing at that End.

This Lake was given to the *Genevoises* by one of the Roman Governours, when that place was a Roman Colony, with other Lakes of the neighbouring Country, as appears by an old Latin Inscription, which was, when Mr. *Jacob Spon* wrote his History in Mr. *Godefroy's* House; but has been since that Time put in the State-House, where I have seen it.

There are near *Geneva* or the Protestant *Rome*, (as some People have called it) several Quarries of Free-Stones, that run under the Lake. When the Water is at the lowest, they make within the Borders of it a little square enclosed with four Walls. In this square they sink a Pit, and dig for free-Stone, the Walis hindering the Waters from coming in upon them, when the Lake rises and runs on all sides of them. The great convenience of Carriage makes these Stones much cheaper than any that can be found upon firm Land. One sees several deep Pits that have been made at several Times, as one sails over them. There are two sorts of Stones about *Geneva*, saith *Misson*, one sort very hard, called by the Italians, *Pietra dura*, which is a kind of white Marble, the other sort is greyish and softer, which is dug up in the Quarries of the Lake.

The Banks of the Lake are, saith Dr. *Burnett*, the beautifullest Plots of Ground that can be imagined, for they look as if they had been laid by Art; the sloping is so easy and so equal, and the Grounds are so well cultivated and peopled, that a more delighting Prospect cannot be seen any where. Especially what belongs to *Geneva*, about three Miles each side of it is so well cultivated, and there is such a mixture of Woods, Vineyards and Cornfields, such Clusters of handsome Villages, so many beautiful Country Seats, with Houses of hewn fine Stones as white as Snow, pleasant Gardens and Brooks, that no Prospect can be above that. And as the Lake

and adjacent Country looks also very pleasant from the Town, so this looks very beautiful, and makes a noble and curious show from the Lake ; for being seated upon a Hill, it looks like a Theater, and every considerable Building in it is seen one above and behind the other.

We must not forget the Fishes of this Lake, which is called Zee by the Germans, as Lakes and other great Bodies of Water, are called also Seas in the Scripture. There are several sorts of Fishes, such as Pearches, Pikes, Carps, Pickerels, tho' no Eels, which is pretty surprizing ; the best and most famous sort of Fish there, are Trouts, the best in Christendom : Some of them weigh Fifty Pounds a piece, and some more still : There are seldom any so big caught any where else ; but yet it is not a thing unheard of. There is in the Arsenal of *Munich* in *Bavaria*, the Figure of a Trout which weigh'd Seventy three Pounds, and had been caught in one of the small Lakes of that Country. Another Fish that is very ravenous is the *Montail*, which were never taken in the Lake till about Fifty Years ago : They are in the Lake of *Neufchâtel*, and some of the other Lakes of *Switzerland* ; and it is likely that by some Conveyance under-ground they may have come into Channels that fall into this Lake, whose Water is very fresh and clear. There is a prodigious Quantity of small Fish, which they call *Mille-Canton*, (they call thus all the little Fishes when they are not longer than a Pin.) Innumerable Multitudes of them do swim together, and they eat it as a delicate Dish. It is observable that the several Kinds never mix. Sometimes one sees an Army or Cloud of young *Tenches* ; sometimes another of *Perches*, &c. Some *Trouts* have been sent sometimes to the late King of *France*, as a Present from the Republick, and to the present King of *Spain*, and his Brother the Duke of *Berry*, in the Year 1702, when they were

at Lyons, which is about seventy-five Miles from Geneva.

Mr. Spon, speaks in his History of the Honours that were paid, and the Recreations that were procured by the Republick to two Persons of Distinction, upon the Lake. The first of them was to the Electoral Prince Palatine in the Year 1670. The second was Mr. Dupre Resident of the French King; this last is not mentioned in the English Translation; but as this Feast resembled very much the former, which may be seen in the above-mentioned Translation, I will forbear speaking of either of them.

Within these few Years some of the Duke of Marlborough's Grand-Sons, went in one of Geneva's Galleys upon the Lake to pay a visit to the late King of Sardinia, who is still living, and was then at Thonon, (the chief Place of Savoy upon the Lake) before he abdicated the Throne. That Prince received them with a great deal of Civility, and express'd to them the esteem he had for their Grand-father.

The Lake has five different Dominions bordering on it, the Kingdom of France, and the Canton of Bern on the left side: the Country of Savoy, and the Bishoprick of Sion on the right side, which is the worst; and Geneva at the end of it,

I cannot but wonder that a late and famous Author * speaking of that part of France which lies upon the Lake should say, that the King of France is Master of the whole Country of Gez, which is not strictly true, since Geneva hath a whole Village †, and a great many Lands besides these; and that Expression intimates that Gez is a pretty large Country,

* Addison.

† Mequin.

whereas,

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whereas, it hath not a walled Town in it ; and is only made up of sixteen or seventeen Villa-ges, having only the Title of a Balliwick or Barony. And *Verfey** is the only Place of it that is seated upon the Lake.

Each of the three States just now mentioned keep some Galleys upon the Lake, which they Arm and use as Men of War in Time of Danger. The Duke of *Savoy* keeps his at *Tvoire* ; and at *Geneva*, they have a very good natural Harbour for two or three which they keep.

To this Republick the Lake is extraordinary advantagious not only for it's Fish, but for the Transportation of Wood, Stones, Coal, Cattle, Provisions and other Things from *Savoy* and *Switzerland* to them at an easy Rate, as also for the Transportation of their Goods and Manufactures into those mentioned Countries ; but chiefly for a Communication with some of their Territories, and their good and potent Allies the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, for they cannot have any Communication by Land, but through *Verfey*, so that if the French King pleases he may stop it, whereas he cannot hinder their Communication by Water.

When they were obliged to send 600 Men in the Year 1712, to the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* according to the Tenour of their Alliance, with those two Cantons, to help them in their just and necessary War against the Cantons of *Lucerne* *Switz*, *Uri*, *Underwald*, *Zug* and the *Abbet* of *St. Gall*, they sent those Troops in their Galleys †, upon the Lake

* In the 264th Page of the 4th Vol. of Addison's Works, *Verfey* is used for *Vevay*.

† They go both with Sails and Oars ; without the last when the Wind serves.

to the Canton of *Bern*; either because they would not expose themselves to a Denial, if they ask'd the King for leave to pass through *Versoy*, or because it was easier and less fatiguing to carry over the Water those Soldiers, who made a fine Appearance with their new Cloaths, their Arms very bright and in a very good Order, embarking with flying Colours, Drums beating and Trumpets sounding. They were received with a great deal of Kindness and Civility by the Magistrates and People of *Bern*.

The three first Hundred did Fight with a great deal of Bravery, in a Battle which being very favourable to the Protestants, decided the Quarrel; so that the three Hundred that were sent afterwards in three Galleys while I was in *Geneva*, had no occasion to Fight, because Peace was concluded immediately after that Battle of *Bremgarten*: All the Officers of the *Genevian* Troops had fine large Silver Medals and other Presents conferred upon them by the Cantons. I have now one of those Medals that were struck by Order of the Canton of *Zarich* after their Victory.

It was so much the more remarkable that the Popish Army was the stronger and fought with much Courage, being animated by the Pope's *Nuncio* at *Lucern* who distributed about 50,000 Crowns to those Cantons; and had in their Army Fryars, who made them believe, that if they wore certain Papers that he distributed from the Pope to their Soldiers, about their Necks, they would be invulnerable and Conquerors: But the Devil who is a liar from the beginning, deceived them. The Abbot had a very numerous Garrison of some Thousand Soldiers, in the capital Place of his Dominions called *Veil*, which is extraordinary strong by Nature, being built upon a high Rock; but it pleased GOD that the first Bomb cast by the Troops of *Zurich* into

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into the Town, fell into a Magazine of Powder and Ammunition and destroyed it, so that the Governour was obliged to surrender the Town immediately to the Protestant Troops.

And here I will tranlate out of the Latin, the Papal Brief which hath perhaps never been seen in English.

' A Brief to be carried about one, for the Glory
' of GOD and of his Saints, to be worn against
' the Devil's Machinations, Bonds, Signs, Fa-
' cinations, Inchantments, as well as for pre-
' vation, and against any other diabolical Arts,
' approved by the Sovereign Pontiff Urban VIII.
' in a general Chapter of the Fathers Capucins,
' kept at Rome in the Year 1635.

† Jesus † Mary † the holy Apostles Peter and
Paul † and the holy Father N. Francis †.

' IN the Name of the Father † of the Son and
' the Holy Ghost, Amen. Hel, Heliom † Helaot
' Tetragrammaton † Adonai † Sadai † Sabaoth,
' Sober, Emmanuel, Alpha and † Omega, the
' first and the last, † the beginning and the end †
' Hagios † Ischiros, O Theos, Athanatos, † Jehovah †
' Homoosios † Ya, Messias † Ebeye, Ascherbeye, †
' Father uncreated † Son uncreated † Holy Spirit un-
' created † Christ overcomes † Christ reigns † Christ
' commandeth † Christ vivifys. If the Devil hath
' bound, enchanted, or hath possessed you by his
' Force, or by his cursed Works †, may Christ the
' Son of the living and true God deliver you from all
' unclean Spirits, He who is come from Heaven and
' took Flesh in the Womb of the most blessed Virgin
' Mary, He who is the Author of the Salvation of
' Mankind, may cast the Devil and every evil Spirit
' from you, in the deep of Hell † Behold the Cross

of our Lord Jesus Christ. Fly you Enemies from that Image of God without hurting him, notwithstanding any Bonds, Inchantments, Curses, Doings having any Force, Power and Condition whatsoever, by which you might be kept here. The Lion of the Tribe of *Judah*, the Root of *David*, overcomes you and the World, *Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia.*

My God deliver me by the Sign of the \dagger Cross from our Enemies \ddagger Good Cross, worthy, Wood above all Woods. By this Sign of the Cross every evil Thing is expelled. Let all *Phantomes* be gone, least they should hurt me. *Alleluia I N- R I. \ddagger (that is to say, Jesus Nasareus Rex Iudeorum, or, Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews,) who being the Verb or Word, is become Flesh and hath dwelled in us, being born of the Virgin Mary, by the Entrails of his Mercy, in which the rising Sun hath visited us from on high, by the Intercession of the same blessed Virgin Mary, and of all the Angels and Saints, and especially of all his Apostles and Evangelists, John, Matthew, Mark and Luke, I pray him that he be pleased to deliver me — and preserve me from being infected by Satan and his Ministers, and of all Inchantments, Witchcrafts, Sortileges, Bands, Signs, Fascinations, Doings, that have been made, or may be made to me, even to my Death, from the Snares of the Devil, from any wicked Will, from the Spirit of Fornication, from Storms and Thunder, from everlasting Death, from Plague, Hunger and War $*$, from a sudden and unforeseen Death, and from all Evil. Christ who reigns and lives with the Father and the Holy Spirit for ever and ever. Amen.*

E From

* Now this Brief they were to wear in Time of War.

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From the Book Num. 6. † Jesus save me in your Name, and in your Power deliver me from all Evil, from all Sin, from all Infirmitie, and from any Attack of Satan. Give me your most holy Grace, Peace and Charity. Amen.

Let the Peace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Efficacy of his Passion, and the Sign of the holy Cross, the immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin Mary, as well as the Prayers of all the Saints and Elect of God, and the Title of our Saviour in the Cross INRI, triumph to Day and every Day between me and my Enemies, both visible and invisible against all the Dangers of my Soul and my Body, in all Times and in all places. I will rejoice and leap for Joy in Jesus, my Lord, my Jesus. O Jesus, Jesus be unto me Jesus, Jesus, the Creator, the Container and the Judge of the Universe †.

The Benediction of St. Francis.

Let the Lord bless † you and keep you. Let the Lord have Pity on you and shew you his Face. Let the Lord turn his Face towards you, and give you his Peace, Amen. Let the Lord heat you in the Time of Tribulation. † Let the Name of the God of Jacob protect you. Let him send you help from his Sanctuary and keep you from Zion †.

The Benediction of St. Vincent the Confessor.

They will lay their Hands upon the Sick and they shall be cured. May Jesus Son of Mary, the Lord and Salvation of the World, be favourable to you, thro' the Merits of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, of the Saints Vincent, Joseph, John the Baptist, Benedict, Dominic, Francis, Paternus, Fortunatus, Ursus, Eusebius, Ubaldus, Cyprianus and Anthony, and of our Brother Juniper. Amen.

Let

Let the Lord arise and his Enemies shall be scattered, and let those that hate him fly away from his Presence. Let them vanish away as the Smoke, and let the Devils melt from before him as the Wax before the Fire †. Christ the Son of God have Mercy upon me, and † O Lord deliver me from all Evil and from the wicked Man. † Deliver, deliver me from mine Enemies, and deliver me from those who rile up against me, deliver me from these who work Iniquity, and save me from bloody Men †. Let no Body part those whom God hath joined. Behold you shall conceive in your Womb & you shall bring forth a Generation pleasing to God and Men, through the living God holy and imortal, who hath shwon his Power in his Arms, hath scattered the Proud of Heart, hath overthrown the Mighty from their Seats and raised the Humble. You have taken away my Bands, I will offer up unto you the Sacrifice of Praise.

The Lord makes free the Prisoners †. The Lord illuminates the blind. The Lord raises the bruised. The Lord loves the Just. The Lord keeps the Foreigners. He will regard the Orphan and the Widow, and ruin the ways of the wicked. Lord illuminate mine Eyes that I may not sleep in Death, least mine Enemy should say I have prevailed against him. The Lord may keep thy coming in and going out now and for ever. Amen.

Let the Lord Jesus be with you that he may defend you, within you, that he may preserve you, before you that he may conduct you, over you that he may bless and sanctify you, He who with the Father and the holy Spirit in perfect Unity lives and reigns for ever and ever, Amen.

May the Blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the holy Spirit descend upon you, and remain always with you Amen. *Allsluia.*

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' Now Thanks be to God who gave us Victory
& thro' Jesus Christ his Son and our Lord. Amen.

' Jesus, Mary, Joseph, by the Power of St. Peter,
& St. Paul and St. Sixtus, begone from me all ye
& Enemies of Christ. Amen.

' Holy Mary, our Lord Jesus Christ's Mother,
& and you holy Father Ubaldus, I put into your
& Hands to Day and always my Soul, my Counsel,
& my Eyes, my Hands, my Feet and my whole
& Body. O keep me, O Lady and St. Ubaldus from
& the Dangers of the Devils and their Ministers, and
& from every Work of Satan, from wicked Ways,
& from the Temptations of the Devil, the Punish-
& ments of Hell, and enlighten my Heart by the
& holy Spirit, and never suffer that I be parted
& from you, Amen.

' O glorious Virgin Lady of Heaven & Earth,
& most holy Mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, I be-
seech you with all my Heart O most blessed, thro'
& your only begotten Son, and your unspeakable
& Merits that you would preserve me, deliver and
& help me against all wicked Spirits; and that you
& that are wont to have Mercy on all Men, that you
& would take Care of my Deliverance, Preservation
& and Salvation, and pray obtain for me, I beseech you,
& from your well-beloved Son, to be delivered from
& the Power of the Devils and their Instruments, and
& from every Diabolical Vexation Amen.

' I conjure you all Devils by the name of the li-
& ving God, and by the Merits and Prayers of St.
& Ubaldus Bishop, that you have no Power over
& this Creature ---- to hurt, neither by Day or by
& Night, neither in praying, neither watching, or
& sleeping, neither standing nor sitting, eating or
& drinkings,

drinking, or performing the Offices of Nature,* nor in any Hour of the Day or Night, neither have Power to enter into his House, or appear under any Shape whatsoever, neither have Power to disturb his inward or outward Senses, from the crown of his Head to the sole of his Feet, nor to stir his Humours, neither to dry them up, or to vex him by any Infirmitie whatsoever, neither to hinder his Rest by Day or Night, Amen.

They'll lay their Hands upon the Sick, and they shall be cured. May Jesus Son of Mary, the Lord and Saviour of the World, restore your Health thro' the Merits of St. *Ubalodus*, Bishop & Confessor, and be merciful and favourable to you, Amen.

If we cannot help laughing at such Non-sense, let us also pity the sad Condition of the ignorant People that are deluded by such Superstitions and Idolatries, and thank God who hath delivered us from them.

And now after this Digression, let us describe the River *Rhone*, which is one of the Four great Rivers of France, and the third in bigness of the Rivers of Europe.

It is formed from two † Springs, which are near the Source of the River *Rhine*, which last runs another way, upon the Mount called *La Fourche* in the very Heart of the Alps, having crossed the Country of *Vallais* or Bishoprick of *Sion*, and been swelled by several Brooks and Rivers, it comes into the Lake of *Geneva*.

* At

* *Naturalia sua exercendo*, saith the Latin.

† Those Springs from Mountains of Ice, which occasions the whitish colour of the Waters of the *Rhone*, and sometimes look like Whey, till they are mixt with others.

At the extremity of the Lake, the *Rhone* enters, and when I saw it, saith Mr. *Addison*, brought along with it a prodigious Quantity of Water,---- one would wonder how so many learned Men could fall into so great an Absurdity, as to believe this River could preserve it self unmixt with the Lake till it's going out again at *Geneva*, which is a course of many Miles. It was extreamly muddy at it's Entrance when I saw it, tho' as clear as Rock Water at it's going out. The River indeed preserves it self for about a quarter of a Mile in the Lake, but is afterwards so wholly mixed and lost in the Waters of the Lake, that one discovers nothing like a Stream, till within about a quartet of a Mile of *Geneva*. From the end of the Lake to the Source of the *Rhone*, is a Valley of about Four Days Journey, which gives the Name of *Vallesins* to it's Inhabitants.

The Reason why some Travellers have imagined fondly that the *Rhone* did pass unmixt thro' the Lake is, because sometimes a soft Gale makes a curling of the Waters in some Places, but these Waters run smooth in the Places over which that soft Breath of Wind doth not pass, the Gale varying it's Place often.

As the Lake approaches *Geneva*, it grows still narrower and narrower, till it changes it's Name into the *Rhone*, that turns all the Mills of the Town, and is extreamly rapid, notwithstanding it's Waters are very deep.

As I have seen * a great part of the Course of this River, I cannot but think it hath been guided by the particular Hand of Providence. It rises in the very Heart of the *Alps*, and has a long Valley that seems hewn out on purpose to give it's Waters a Passage amidst so many Rocks and Mountains which are on all sides of it. This brings it almost in a direct Line

* Saith Mr. *Addison*.

to Geneva; and it would there overflow all the Country, were there not a particular Cleft that divides a vast Circuit of Mountains, and conveys it off to Lyons. That Cleft is called *le pas de la Cluse*, because it runs under Ground near that Town for a while. From Lyons there is another great Cleft, which runs across the whole Country in almost another streight Line, and notwithstanding the vast Height of the Mountains that rise about it, gives it the shortest Course it can take to fall into the Sea. Had such a River as this been left to it self to have found it's Way out from among the *Alps*, whatever Windings it had made, it must have formed several little Seas, and had laid many Countries under Water, before it had come to the end of it's Course.

But now to be a little more particular, remember that we have said, in our *Church History*, that there are two Stones or Rocks, which were by the Pagans used for Altars.

Saxa vocant Itali mediisque in fluctibus aras.

They catch *Trouts* generally between the Lake and the *Rhone*, near *S. Gervais*. And you must know, that at a certain Season of the Year, that Fish comes out from the Lake into the *Rhone*, and that in other Seasons it swims up from the *Rhone* to the Lake. In order to improve these comings and goings, they have planted Stakes which cross the *Rhone* from one end to the other: These Stakes are set at such a narrow Distance one from the other, that the Fish cannot go thro', and let them go one way or the other, they find at the openings, which have been left for them, great Bow-Nets in which they ensnare themselves. This Fishery is farmed out by the State.

Not far from this Place is an Engine with Wheels, that draws the Water out of the *Rhone*, and conveys it upon the Top of a Timber-House, that is built in the middle of the River, where there is a large Conservatory of Water, and in it leaden Pipes which go down under the River, and carry the Water into the publick Fountains, which we have before mentioned, to the number of Four or Five, and into some private Gentlemen's Hous-es. This *Hydraulic Machine* hath cost 60000 Crowns.

From Geneva to the Sea where the *Rhone* emptyts it self, are about 150 Miles. That Sea is the *Mediterranean*, in *Provence*, into which it precipitates it self by five or six Mouths, after it has divided *France* from *Savoy*, *Danphine* from *Bress*, and *Languedoc* from *Provence*. After it has visited *Geneva*, it goes and waters *Avignon*, and the Pope's Dominions in *France*.

At a Mile from *Geneva*, the River *Arve* runs into the *Rhone*: It is a kind of a Torrent which is very rapid, so that it sometimes overflows it's Banks, and sometimes again, when the Snows are all melted, hath hardly any Water. It has it's Source in the Mountains of *Focigny* in *Savoy*, and *Gold Dust* is sometimes found in it's sandy Bottom. The Rivers of *Aar*, *Emme* and *Ruf* in *Switzerland* have some also; and it is supposed that they get it from the Gold Mines thro' which they pass. Any one hath the Liberty to get it without paying any thing to the Sovereign, except in the County of *Baden*, where one is obliged to sell it to the Magistrates at a certain Rate, and give them the Tenth. Those that fish for it take up a quantity of the Sand, where they imagine to find that precious Metal, and wash it in a woollen Cloth, to which the Gold sticks. Others having wash'd the Sand throw *Mercury* into it, which draws the Gold from the Sand; afterwards they throw it into a Leather

Leather Bag ; then the Mercury goes through the Bag and leaves the Gold in it. But however that Gold being but scarce and not very good, few People take the Trouble to look for it. Mr. Tavernier faith as an Eye-Witness that in some Rivers of *Asia* there is not only Gold found, but also Diamonds.

The River *Arve* parts the Dominions of *Savoy* from the Territory of *Geneva*, which in that Place from the Town to the River is but one Mile long. However the River and it's Channel belong to the Republick which hath a Bridge over it, at which the Peasants that bring Provisions or other Things to the Town, pay a small Toll, more or less, more for a Cart than a Horse, yet but a few Pennys at most. Just against the Bridge, they had a considerable Fort built in 1589, but by them demolish'd four Years after, and yet is still wrong mark'd upon the Maps.

Having spoken hitherto of the natural Beauties of *Geneva*, we come now to mention it's acquired Accomplishments in it's Academy.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Academy of GENEVA.

OME Authors have asserted that this Academy was erected by the Emperor S Charles IV ; but I cannot believe it, because it has not the Power of conferring Degrees as other Imperial Universities have. However it is certain that Learning there before the Reformation was at a very low Ebb.

Mr. Anthony Fays, or (in French) *la Fay*, speaks thus of it in his Life of *Beza* which he hath written.

" A while after I was called (saith he) to the Ministry of the Church in the room of *Claudius Pontus* or *du Pont*, a very good Man, and most faithful Pastor in the Church of Geneva, who from this Transitory Life had been called to that which is Eternal, and withal was joined to *Calvin* in the Professorship of Divinity ; and that very Year was made the first Rector of the University on the 5th of June 1559, when for the first and lucky time, were read the Laws of the University in a fine Company of grave & learned Persons. He pronounced then a most excellent Oration concerning the usefulness of Learning, partly to encourage the Scholars, and partly to confirm the magnificent Lords of Geneva, to prosecute this so noble and laudable Work begun by them. For altho' the City of Geneva was then almost drowned by an infinite number of Difficulties both within and without, yet by the Perswasion of Mr. *Calvin* a great Personage, and of whom it is impossible to say too much good, they were encouraged to think effectually of building a publick College, and setting up a School, an Ornament which the Town had wanted till then, *Calvin* only teaching a few Hearers before : So after they had built a very handsome convenient and spacious College, and after they had appointed an honourable Salary for the Professors, and had got a good number of Professors of singular Learning, the School of Geneva became famous and useful.

However the number of the Professors was very small to what it is now : They had when I was there, besides the Teachers in the first and lower Classes, the following Gentlemen, viz. *Benedict Piaget* Pastor of the Church of Geneva, Professor of Divinity and

and Rector. *Benedict Calendrin* (whom Dr. *Burnett* mentions in his Travels) Pastor of the Church of Geneva, and Professor of Divinity ; *Anthony Leger*, Pastor of the Church of Geneva, and Professor of Divinity ; *John Alphonese Turretin* Pastor of the Church of Geneva, Professor of Divinity and Church History ; *Michael Turretin* Pastor of the Church of Geneva, and Professor of the Oriental Languages ; *Stephen Fallabert* Pastor and Professor in Divinity ; *Antonius Gautier*, *Philosophiae* Professor and Historiographer to the Republick ; *Anthony Maurice* Pastor of the Church of Geneva, Professor of Eloquence and of Civil History ; *Violier* Pastor of the Word of God and Professor in Geography : Besides them there is a Professor of the Law.

Mr. *Calendrin*, a very learned Man, and who spoke a *Ciceronian* Latin, hath publish'd nothing, tho' advised to it by his Friends. Mr. *Leger* hath publish'd nothing ; but some of his Sermons have been printed by his Son, who is now a Minister, after his Death *. Mr. *Turretin* hath publish'd a work, *De componendis Protestantium dissidiis* ; a Church-History, and several others. Mr. *Pietet*, who is now dead, hath been Author of a great many orthodox, curious and valuable Books, both in Latin and French, upon several Subjects. Those Gentlemen have been preceeded by a great many able Ministers and Professors, such as *Simon Goulard*, *Anthony Sadel*, *Peter Cevaler*, *Bucanan*, *Isaac Casaubon*, *Diodati*, well acquainted with *Bishop Bedell*, *Morus Cordierus*, *Perrot*, *Gallars Tronchin*, *Mestrezat*, not to mention those who have excelled in other Sciences, as *Godefroy* and *Leet*, in the Law ; *Bonnet* in Phyick : and a vast many others mentioned in *Leigh* and different Authors, for the Time would fail me, if I pretended to speak of them all, whose Labours have been great, whose Works praise them, and whose Fame shall be immortal.

Among the learned of Geneva, we must not forget Mr. Courant * a Minister, who was banish'd with Calvin and Farel by a Popish Faction, and who tho' blind, was esteemed a very learned Man ; Mr. Offredy, a very learned Physician must also be remembred, he hath wrote some Commentaries upon *Hippocrates* ; and was almost blind. And among the learned we must certainly reckon two Gentlewomen ; the first was Mr. Offredy's Wife, who was very well skilled in the Greek and Latin Languages. She used to read ancient Authors, and to write her Husbands Bills, assisted him in his Studies and read to and for him. She had past through her Exercises in Philosophy in the College. Next to this learned Lady, we cannot help mentioning another blind one, as well as the two Gentlemen just spoken of : Her name was Walker ; and I will describe her in Dr. Burnett's own Words ; As she was living when he was at Geneva, he speaks thus of her, " Her Father is of Schaffhausen : She lost her Sight when she was but a Year old, by being too near a Stove that was very hot : There remains in the upper part of her Eye so much Sight that she distinguishes Day from Night ; and when any Person stands between her and the Light, she will distinguish by the Head and it's Dress a Man from a Woman, but when she turns down her Eyes she sees nothing : She hath a vast Memory : Besides the French which is her natural Language, she speaks both High Dutch, Italian and Latin : She hath all the Psalms by Heart in French, and many of them in Dutch and Italian : She understands the old Philosophy well, and now is studying the new : She hath studyed the Body of Divinity well, and has the Texts of Scripture very ready : On all which matters I had long Conversations with

* He is mentioned in our Church History.

" with her. She not only sings well, but she plays
" very well on the Organ, and I was told she
" play'd on the Violin : But that which is most of
" all, she writes legibly. In order to her learn-
" ing to write, her Father, who is a worthy Man,
" and has so much tenderness for her, that he fur-
" nishes her with Masters of all sorts, ordered Let-
" ters to be carved in Wood, and she by feeling the
" Characters, formed such an Idea of them, that she
" writes with a *Crayon* so distinctly that her writing
" can be well read, of which I have seen several Essays.
" I saw her write ; she doth it more nimbly than
" can be imagined : She hath a Machine that holds
" the Paper, and keeps her always in Line. But
" that which is above all the rest, she is a person
" of extraordinary Devotion, great Resignation to
" the Will of GOD and a profound Humility." So
far the Doctor.

Thirty Years after I saw my self the same Gentlewoman, and had the Pleasure to be often in her Company : She was still the same, a Person of extraordinary worth, visited by all Foreigners of Distinction as one of the Rarities of Geneva; and once I saw her among the Students in Divinity hearing one of Mr. *Calendrin's* Lectures on the Epistle of *Jude* : It is true, 'twas in his own House, because he being very old and crazy, about Eighty Years of Age, and the Weather being hard, he could not go to the publick Auditory.

But to return to the Professors ; Those who are Ministers, are not obliged to preach above once in a Fortnight, to help those that are appropriated to the several Churches of the Town : In their Lectures they explain a System of Divinity of their own Composing, as Messieurs *Pictet* and *Turretin*, and explain some part of the Scripture all in Latin.

Every

Every Saturday Morning one of the Students in Divinity, every one by turn, maintains a Latin *Theses* on one of the Articles of the French and Genevian Confession of Faith, all along from the first to the last of those Articles ; an other of the Scholars stands opponent, and all the Disputation is managed in the *Logical* way, by *Syllogism* ; and one of the Professors is President. Generally in the Afternoon of the same Day, one of the Students hath a Discourse, sometimes in the *French*, and sometimes in the *Latin* Tongue, upon a Text of the Scripture given to him by one of the Professors. When it is done, first every Student hath Liberty to tell his Mind upon the Discourse and make his Observations ; of the justness of which the Professors do judge. When they have made every one of them his Remarks, then the Rector begins his own ; and after him the rest of the Professors, with suitable Directions and Encouragements.

Towards the Vacations there are printed *Theses* maintained in a very publick manner, where every Body may be present.

The whole Body of the Students consists of *Genevoises*, *French* and *Switzers*, and the whole number of those Students chuses every six Months, one of their Body to be their Head or *Pretor* as they call him. And every one of those Nations hath one of their own by turn. He hath the first place of all at Church, keeps the small Stock of Money that belongs to the Society, takes Care to acquaint them when it is their turn to read at Church or to dispute in the School, and upon what Article.

Sometimes they form a Society among themselves, six or seven that meet every Week at one another's Houses, where one of the Members explains a Text of Scripture given to him before by their Moderator.

Every

Every one makes his Observations upon it ; then they sometimes explain a Chapter out of the *Greek*, into *Latin*, and spend the rest of the Afternoon in discoursing of Subjects of Learning, or any others as they please.

The poor Students have a very great Advantage here ; and they may learn without any Charge to their Parents, because they being not obliged to live at College (where only a few of the Professors have their Dwellings or Lodgings) they are maintained in Merchants and Gentlemen's Houses, as Tutors to their Children, whose Education they over-look.

Besides as the Professors are paid by the State, they do not pay them a Farthing : And as for Books, they may study if they please, and read them in the publick Library, which is a large room in the College, which is open twice a Week to every Body, and kept in a very good Order now, and hath a Library-Keeper. Even some of the Books are lent out upon good Security, and *gratis*. There is also in that pleasant Room, (that has a full View of the Lake) a Cabinet of Curiosities, Medals, and other rare things, which is growing every Day by the additional Presents made to it. There is among the rest, some of that Paper that was used by the Ancients, and some *china* Paper and writing, and the Picture of Mr. *Calvin*. When Mr. *Misson* spake of the Library, it consisted of three Thousand Volumns ; but it is much more numerous now. The same Gentleman saith, that there is a manuscript Bible translated by St. *Jerome*, which Manuscript is thought to be about Eight Hundred Years old. After it was approved by Pope *Gregory* the Great, and he preferred it even to the ancient Vulgate, and especially after it had been revised by *Charlemain* or *Charles* the Great, many Copies of it were dispersed about in several Places. There is something in this Manuscript, which

which very much perplexes the Learned ; it is the Title of the first Epistle of John, *Johannis Epistola ad Spartos*. Some find no fault with the Title ; some say it should be *Sparsos*, and others *Parbos*. St *Augustin* seems to confirm this last Alteration, and the Doubt of those who believe that the two following Epistles were not written by the same Author (tho' an inspired one) because he doth not distinguish this by the Title of the First ; But this is but a lame Argument.

The Rector who is called (as the Senate) *Magnificent*, is chosen from time to time from among the Professors, and pronounces a Latin Oration, sometimes in Prose and sometimes in Verse, in the Month of June ; about which time the Magistrates do distribute themselves, Gifts, Prizes, Books, and such kind of Encouragement to the young Scholars, that have performed best the Task ; *that is to say*, the piece of Learning that hath been set to them by their Professors. The Rector's Orations end generally by a godly Wish for the welfare of the Protestant Interest ; in a particular manner for Great-Britain ; for the States of Holland ; all the Kings Electors & Princes by whom the Kingdom of Christ, is propagated. " And (faith Mr. Pieter, in an elegant Latin Oration) May the Reformed Switzerland prosper and flourish, that it may be always the Terror of it's Enemies, the comfort and help of the oppressed Nations and the Staff of Truth. May Peace which alone is better than innumerable Triumphs, return. May the execrable Gates of War be shut up fast with Iron and strong Bars. May the true Church of GOD prosper every where, notwithstanding the hatred of the World and the Devil. And first of all, May our Geneva prosper ; and covered by the Shield of the omnipotent GOD, subsist to the end of the World. May it be always the Seat of *Pallas* and the *Muses* ; the House of Liberty and

of GENEVA.

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and Peace, the Habitation, the Sanctuary & Throne
of CHRIST our Saviour.

This Academy hath spread the Name and Fame
of Geneva all over the World, whereas it was be-
fore that, hardly known beyond the Limits of Swit-
zerland and Savoy, for it had an uninterrupted Suc-
cession of very laborious and able Professors; and it
hath had a very good Influence over the Citizens of
the Republick.

" It is a surprizing thing (saith Dr. Burnet) to
" see so much Learning as one finds in Geneva, not
" only among those whose Profession obliges to Study;
" but among the Magistrates and Citizens; and if
" there are not many Men of the first Form of Lear-
" ning among them, yet every Body almost here has
" a good Tincture of a learned Education, in somuch
" that they are Masters of the Latin. They know
" the Controversys of Religion and History, and
" they are generally Men of good Sense."

Besides an Academical Education, Foreigners find
here Masters for the Italian Tongue, of Musick, of
Fencing; and others to learn them the riding of the
great Horse. Those Foreigners have a little more
Liberty allowed them than the Natives of the Place;
for the Magistrates connive at their playing at Cards
if without Money, at their Dancing in their own
Lodgings, and dressing gayer than their Laws per-
mit: But they must submit to them when they have
been a Twelve Month in the Town.

Having thus spoken of the Situation, and descri-
bed the Town, as well as the Lake and Academy of
Geneva, we intend now to speak of it's Government,
Laws and Customs, Trade, Interest and Strength.

G

A R.

ARTICLE, IV.

Of the Civil Government of GENEVA.

Certain Chronicle saith, That Geneva and the neighbouring Country had a Prince whose Name was *Oblius*, one of *Paris's* Successors, which *Oblius* dying without Issue left all his Subjects Free. Afterwards Geneva being the capital City of the *Allobroges*, was with the rest of the Nation, a free People, till they were conquered by *Julius Cesar*. This City and the adjacent Country had the Privileges and Magistrates of Roman Colonies, and the Emperor *Aurelian* was a great Benefactor to it, rebuilt it after the Town had been consumed by Fire; and gave it such Privileges as made it famous.

It remained afterwards faithful to the *Romans*, whose Yoke here was so easy, that it was almost a free State, till the *Burgundians* seized it.

Clotaire II. King of France drove the Bourguignons or Burgundians from Geneva, and appointed Magistrates in this City, to whom he gave great Privileges. His second Son Theodoric founded several Churches there; and by the end of the Eighth Century, Charlemain came to Geneva, and confirmed its Privileges; but the Town was conquered by a new Kingdom of Burgundy, which ended in the Year 1032.

During a long Anarchy which follow'd, the Bishops usurped a civil and temporal Jurisdiction in every Place as far as their Ecclesiastical Power extended. The Counts of *Genevois*, to whom some of the Bishops had conferred great Authority and considerable Lordships, the Counts of *Savoy* (for some Reasons, too long to be here mentioned,) and in fine, the Citizens claimed every one of them the Sovr-

Sovereignty over the City; but these several Pretensions far from being damageable to them, saved their Liberty, which they kept, whilst the others disputed for it; however it was agreed that the Counts of *Genevois* and those of *Savoy* which succeeded the former, and the Bishops should have certain Rights, which did abridge in some measure their Liberty, and the Citizens were forc'd to part sometimes with their Rights, being forc'd to it by the Excommunicati ons of their Bishops, of which Ecclesiastical Censures they were a great deal more afraid than they are now. How far the Bishops Authority extended, I have shewn elsewhere.

Those Disputes between the Counts, the Bishops, and the City, lasted till about the Time of the Reformation, when People seeing in the Light of the Gospel that Ecclesiastical Persons have no Power to excommunicate People without Cause, but just to satisfy their Ambition, and that it was lawful to vindicate their ancient and just Liberties, against Traitors, Whoremongers, perfidious and unjust Men, tho' cloathed in Ecclesiastical Habits; they would have nothing to do with their last Bishop, who was such a Man, an Enemy to both their Religion and Freedom. As the Authority of the Dukes of *Savoy* had no better ground than that of the Bishops, it fell in the same Time, having conspired together to deprive the City of it's Privileges, and murder most part of the Inhabitants, against Faith, Oath, Humanity, and every thing that is to be regarded.

However, their Government is pretty much now as it was formerly; the usurped Tyranny both of the Bishop and the Duke being only taken away from it. As I find that *John Bodin* a French-man, (in his Books of the Common-wealth) Dr. *Burnet* and Sheriff *Berzel* have described it truly, and pretty accurately, I will use almost their own Words, which shall

shall explain one another's meaning ; to which I will add something of my own.

As Bodin is the oldest, I will begin with him. The same Year (saith he) that the Aristocratical Government of Genoa was seceded, the Republick of Geneva, from a Pontifical Monarchy became a popular State governed Aristocratically ; tho' long before the Town pretended to be free, against both the Count and the Bishop : But then an absolute Sovereignty was restored to the City, and two hundred Men chosen to form a great Council with a sovereign and perpetual Power, except in a few Cases reserved to the generality of the Citizens, as the Election of the Syndicks and other principal Magistrates, the confirmation of Laws, the right of making Peace and declaring War, which are the Marks of an entire Sovereignty. Out of the great Council is chosen the Senate of Sixty Persons, also perpetual, and out of this is chosen the lesser or privy Council of Twenty-five. The Election and Alteration is not made at once, but from time to time, as occasion requires.

There is no Aristocracy either more beautiful, or more safe, than that which chuses Persons of good Repute and Virtuous, or at least that have not an ill Character, when it is done by substituting such a Person to one of the Councillors, when they happen to dye, by way of Election, as it is practiced in Geneva. If one of the Members of the Privy Council dyes, generally one of the Council of Sixty takes his Place, tho' it is done by Election, and the oldest of the Council of Two Hundred, is made one of the Council of Sixty, and the Two Hundred chuse one of the Citizens of good Repute to fill up his Place in their Councils. By which Regulations it happens that the Government is in the Hands of few Persons ; and yet every one hopes to be one of the Councillors,

and to obtain that Dignity not by Money, but by being good and virtuous. This is the true *Aristocracy*, which is least liable to Danger from the Lords, and to Rebellions from the People.

Bethel speaks thus of their Government which is frugally managed and carried on. *First* (saith he) by a great Council of Two Hundred in whom is placed the Legislative Power ; and *Secondly*, By a Senate of Five and Twenty, chosen out, and part of the Two Hundred. Of these Five and Twenty, there are Sixteen of the Order of Burgo-masters, who come to that Office in turns every fourth Year. These Four Burgomasters or Syndicks have each their distinct Office ; as the first is for matters of State, the second over the Hospitals, the third over the Militia *, and the fourth over the Reformation, to see the Observation of their Orders and Decrees both in Church and State. When any of the Five and Twenty die, their Places are filled up by the Election of the Two Hundred, as when any of the great Council that is not of the Senate die, by the election of the Five and Twenty, every Individual of the two Hundred (wherein the Five & Twenty are comprised) do once a Year come one by one to Tryal by the balloting-Box in the great Council, whether they deserve to be continued or no ; and accordingly they are continued or rejected ; but except they are by this way, by some miscarriage cast out, they are all in for their Lives.

The Constitution of the Government is the like, both in Geneva, and in most of the Cantons, saith Burnett : The Sovereignty lies in the Council of Two Hundred, and this Council chuses out of it's Number Twenty-five, who are the lesser Council ; and

* Blendt the 4th Syndick was over the Militia in 1602.

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and the Censure of the Twenty-five belongs to the great Council: They are chosen by a sort of Ballot, so that it is not known for whom they give their Votes, which is an effectual Method to suppress Factions and Resentments, since in a competition, no Man can know who voted for him, or against him. Yet the Election is not so carried but that the whole Town is in an Intrigue concerning it *. The Two Hundred are chosen and censured by the Twenty-five, so that these two Councils, which are for Life †, are checks one upon another. The Magistracy is in the one, and the Sovereignty in the other. The Number of Twenty-five is never exceeded in the lesser Council; but for the greater tho' it passes by the Name of the Council of Two Hundred; yet there are commonly Eight or Ten more, so that notwithstanding the Absence or Sicknes of some of the Number, they may still be able to call together near the full Number. There is another Council besides these Two, compos'd of Sixty, consisting of those of the Two Hundred, that have born Offices, such as Auditors, Attorney-Generals, or those that have been in other Employments which are given for a determinate Number of Years: This Court has no Authority, but is called together by the Twenty-five, when any extraordinary Occasion makes it advisable for them to call for a more general Concurrence, in the Resolutions that they are about to form: And this Council is of the nature of a Council of State; that only gives Advice, but has no Power in it self to enforce it's Advices.

By

* For (saith he) since the being of the little Council leads one to the Syndics, which is the chief Honour of the State; this Dignity is courted here with as active and solicitous an Ambition, as appears elsewhere for greater matters.

† Not, but for Life, as in the Book, pag. 11.

By this it appears that the Names of the Syndicks are only propos'd to the People, in order to continue or reject them ; as also the Attorney-General and Auditors, and Castellans, and that in the beginning of January. Of the sixteen Syndicks * four of them by turn are called reigning Syndicks, and the other ancient Syndicks. And out of these four Syndicks one is chosen, who is called the First Syndick, who is the Head of the Republick for a Year, and is properly the President and Moderator of the Council, which is made up of sixteen Syndicks, a Treasurer and eight Councillors, for every Syndick is a Councillor, but not *vice versa*, every Councillor is not a Syndick : The great Council have besides their Treasurer and Secretary. The Sautier is like our Sheriffs here.

Every fifth Year there is a general Assembly in the Churc^h of St. Peter's of the whole Body of the Heads of Families, which reviews the Laws and makes new ones ; in short, in whom for that Day the whole Authority is lodged, as it is at every Election Day. For in the Sermon which the Dean or eldest Minister preaches to the People, (Mr. Calendrin did in my Time) to exhort them to Piety and Virtue, and to make a choice of godly Persons ; speaking to the Commons, he calls them, *most honoured Lords* ; which is the Title that belongs to the Rulers there ; that made a Cobler say comically, *That he was a Lord at Church, and a Beggar at Home.*

The difference between the Burghers & Citizens is that the former Degree may be bought or given to Strangers, who are capable of being of the Two

Hundred,

- So that the turn of every one of them four Classes returns constantly every fourth Year ; and those that are Syndicks this Year, shall be so again, four Years hence.

Hundred, as the Marques du Quesne was, and was given to the Son of the Prince of Hesse Philipstad, and the Son of the Lord of Londonderry, who died Governour of Antigua ; but none is a Citizen, but he that is the Son of a Burgels, and that is born within the Town.

If we reckon the Secretary as a Member of the lesser Council, as he is, as well as of the great one, the number of Councillors will be Twenty six ; to whom in matters that require Secrefy and Dispatch, Thirty-five of the great Council are added, to make up the Number of Sixty, which is called, as well as the other, when the lesser Council thinks fit, by the ringing of a Bell.

Such is in general the Constitution of this small Republick, a Constitution most suitable, as Bodin, and Mr. Addison after him, do observe, in small Countries. As all the considerable Governments, (saith the latter) among the Alps, are Commonwealths, so indeed it is a Constitution the most adapted of any other to the Poverty and Barrenness of these Countries. We may see only in a neighbouring Government the ill Consequences of having a despotic Prince, in a State that is most of it composed of Rocks and Mountains. For notwithstanding there is a vast Tract of Lands, and many of them better than those of the Switzers and Grisons, the common People among the latter are much more at their ease, and in a greater Affluence of all the Conveniences of Life. A Prince's Court eats too much into the Income of a poor State ; and generally introduces a kind of Luxury and Magnificence, that sets every particular Person upon making a higher Figure in his Station, than is generally consistent with his Revenue.

It is what I have observed my self in Germany, as others have in Italy, namely, Mr. Kipfeler, who in the Year 1712 published a History of Switzerland in French, being a Switzer himself, and quotes Doctor Burnet; I have observed I say, that the Subjects of the Imperial Citys of Germany, such as Francfort upon the Main, and sundry others, tho' their Territories are very insignificant, are wealthy and live easy, whereas the Subjects of the Electors & other Princes of Germany, are generally very poor, & more so in small Principalitys, and were worse still among the Roman Catholicks.

Notwithstanding the Government of Geneva is so wise and so easy, yet there have been two very dangerous Commotions in the State, which have very near caused a Civil War, or which is the same, their Ruin *. The first Tumult & Quarrel was between the Great & the Lesser Council. The occasion was this, John Sarasin the Auditor having presided in the Council of two Hundred, in the Syndicks and all the Councillors absence, to whom this Prerogative properly belongs, in all Councils, the Lesser Council committed him to Prison, and set a Guard over him, belonging to the Garrison. The Council of two Hundred not being able to endure that he should be used as a Criminal, who had been Guilty of no other fault, but of being their Head, resolved to release him by force, finding themselves back't by all the People who were Assembled at St. Peter's. The Lesser Council who had the Garrison on their side, would not endure to be imposed upon. At length, when they were just ready to fall one upon another, the Prisoner was discharged, and all things quieted.

This

* I might have mentioned another which happened in the Year 1546. One Perrin and his Followers had plotted to Murder in one Night all the French Refugees, but the Conspirators were detected, prevented & punish'd.

This happened in December 1670, in a very dangerous circumstance of time, when the Republick was threatned with a War, by the Duke of Savoy.

The Second Tumult happened in the Year 1707, and was occasioned by one *Facio*, a Lawyer, a Gentleman of very great Parts and Learning, but too ambitious to suffer any one above himself, and so very dangerous to a Common-wealth. In order to raise himself he cunningly insinuated to the Commons, that the Magistrates deprived them unjustly of sundry Priviledges belonging to them ; and in short, induced them to rise against their Magistrates. The City was then divided into two Parties ; one stood for the Council, *to wit*, all the Ministers, French Refugees, the Garrison & others ; and the other Party stood for the Commons. Things were carried so far, that fearing least their Enemys should improve to their ruin this opportunity, the Syndicks ordered the Gates to be shut up, and they were indeed ready to come to blows. But at last the Magistrates being assisted by the Deputies of *Bern* and *Zurich*, in a general Assembly of the People, all the Differences were composed. In that Assembly it was agreed, That every fifth Year (as we said before) the People should have power to make new Laws, abrogate others, redress the Grievances if there were any, and such like things. And Books containing all their Laws and Constitution were Printed out, and given one of them to every Person having right of Voting. As for the Souldiers that came along with the Deputies of *Bern* and *Zurich*, they were quartered in the Houles of the most Seditious, two or three of them were Banish'd and some were Executed, among them Mr. *Facio* their head ; for some considerations of State, and because he did belong to some of the best and most loyal Families, he was put to Death in Prison, and ever since, things have been very quiet in that Republick. I believe these are the two or three only Instances of Civil dangerous Commotions in it, for the space of near two hundred Years.

Since

Since we are about Politicks, I must not forget that the *Genevians* have the Character of being good Politicians. The Resident of *France* was pleased in his Speech to the Council in the Year 1679, to tell them, he was glad that he had to deal with so wise Magistrates, and good Politicians. But let that be a Compliment or no, it is certain, that the late *Czar* of *Moscowy*, *Peter the First*, look'd upon Mr. *Le Fort* a *Genevian Gentleman*, as a very wise Politician, since he made him one of his first Ministers of State, and loaded him with Honours which he preserved to his Death; a favour not very common to Favorites of Princes; his Nephew of the same Name succeeded his Uncle in part of his Dignities, and is I believe yet at the Court of *Moscowy*.

The King of *Prussia* hath also chosen Mr. *Bonnet*, a *Genevian Gentleman*, to be his Envoy or publick Minister at the Court of *Great Britain*. As for their Laws, I will quote *Bethel* again. The Court of Justice for Civil Causes is constituted of one called the *Lieutenant*, with four *Assessors*, called *Auditors* joined with him, who make (as they stile it) the first Court for Civil Causes, whose Judgment in all matters under five Crowns is final, but in Causes above that Sum there lye three Appeals; first to the Court called the Appellations: Secondly to the Senate of Five & Twenty; and lastly to the Great Council of Two Hundred, whose Sentence is absolute. The first Court was established in the Year 1529, having the same power as the *Vidame*, or the Dukes Officer had before the Town. The busines of the Auditors is to see, that the Regulation for the good order of the Town be duly executed; to see that the Houses be kept in good Repair, the Streets clean and well Paved, that no Meat be Sold in the two Flesh Markets but what is good and wholesome. In case it is not, it is given to two *Eagles*, that are kept in a large wooden Cage in an open Street, near one of the Flesh Markets, and those Birds very large and ravenous are kept because there is an *Eagle* represent-

ed in the Arms of the City ; some having been found they say, upon the spot where the City was builte afterwards.

In general, They follow the Roman Laws ; and criminal Caules are heard by the Lieutenant alone, who reports the whole Matter to the Five & Twenty, whose Decree is conclusive ; but the Sentence is pronounced by the Lieutenant only.

They have a municipal Law, that they will not protect Murderers, Coiners of false Money and such vile Persons (so far are they from encouraging Vice in any Place) but if such flying to them, are in their City, and are complained of by any Prince or State, or others concerned, they will either take the Judgment of the matter to themselves, or deliver up the Party or Parties complained of, to those that shall accuse and demand them to be tryed where the Fact was committed. I have seen my self an Instance of it ; for Coiners of false Money were delivered up to the King of France, whose Subjects they were, and at his Request. The same thing hath been done for Henry the Second, King of France who had intreated the Republick to deliver a Malefactor to his Ambassador. The same hath been practised for the Court of Great-Britain, the Venetians, &c.

One of the best parts of their Law is the way of selling Estates. A Man who is to buy an Estate, agrees with the Owner, and then intimates it to the Government, who orders three several Proclamations, to be made six Weeks one after another, of the intended Sale, that is to be on such a Day : when the Day comes, the Creditors of the Seller, if they apprehend that the Estate is to be Sold at an under-Value, may out-bid the Buyer ; but if they do not interpose, the Buyer delivers the Money to the State, which upon that gives him his Title to the Estate, which cannot so much as be brought under a Debate in Law ; and the Price is paid unto the State, and is by them given either to the Debtors of the Seller, if he owes Money, or to the Seller himself ; who is obliged

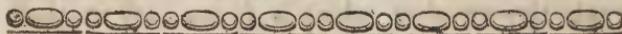
obliged to pay to the Government the Tenth part of the Money which he receives. As this is an Advantage to the State, so it may prevent People from being bad Husbands, so that they may not lose at least the Tenth part of what they are obliged to sell.

It is also the Custom in *Geneva* and *Switzerland*, to divide their Estates equally among all their Children; by which means every one lives at his Ease, without growing dangerous to the Republick; for as soon as an overgrown Estate falls into the Hands of one that has many Children, it is broken into so many Portions, as renders the Sharers of it rich enough, without raising them too much above the Level of the rest. This is absolutely necessary in these little Republicks, where the rich Merchants live very much within their Estates; and by heaping up vast Sums from Year to Year, might become formidable to the rest of their Fellow-Citizens, and break the equality which is so necessary in these Kinds of Governments, where there are not Means found to distribute their Wealth among several Members of their Republick. At *Geneva* for Instance, are Merchants reckoned worth a Million of Crowns, tho' there is not one perhaps of them that spends to the Value of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling a Year.

Indeed there are very numerous Families in *Geneva*. Mr. *Tronchin* who was a Professor in Divinity, Father to another of the same Name, died at the Age of Seventy-six Years, and had a hundred and fifteen Persons all alive, that had either descended from him, or by Marriage with those that descended from him, called him Father. And Mr. *Calendrin* also, a Professor, who was about Eighty Years of Age in 1714, and was descended from the Family of the *C lendrini*, who receiving the Reformation in the 16th Century, left *Luca* their native City with the *Picteti*, *Turretini*, *Diodati*, the *Bourlomachi* and others; this pious Gentleman had then three hundred Persons as I was told, that are descended of his Brothers and Sisters or married to them. As for

for himself, he had but one Son who was unmarried.

There is another Law or Maxim, that no Body must Die for any Crime, except he confesses himself guilty. In order to make the Criminals do it, they tye the Hands of the suspected Person behind his back, and pull them up to his Head ; and so draw them about, by which the Arms, and chiefly the Shoulder-Blades are disjointed ; and when a Person put to the Question, confesses his Crime, and is upon that condemned to dye, he is obliged to renew his Confession upon Oath, at the Place of Execution, and if he goes off from it then, and saith that his Confession was extorted by the violence of the Torture, he is put again to the Question ; which Practice of Torturing, tho' followed by almost all Europe, seems very bad to me.



ARTICLE, V.

Of the Trade of GENEVA.

THE Trade of this Place consists either in their Manufactures or Merchandizes imported from foreign Countries, and sold away afterwards to their Neighbours. As to the first, There are Tradesmen of all sorts in the City ; and their Work is not only sufficient to Supply their Town and their Country ; but also to spare part of it to Foreigners. The chief of their Manufactures are in Silks, Gold, Silver & Thread Laces, shammy Leather, woven Stockings, Serges, and such other woollen Cloths, which may be dyed here in fine scarlet Colour ; Clocks & Watches, which are sold in great Quantitys in Italy, Germany and Switzerland, because they are cheap ; and for that Reason, the Wheels, Strings, Chains, and other

other inward Parts of Watches are bought by almost all the Watch-makers of *Europe*; who join them together afterwards, and make with them a hand-somer, tho' a dearer Work, than in *Geneva*; or they use them to mend Watches with. Yet I have been told, there was a Clock made here, and presented to the Duke of *Savoy* about Twenty Years ago, as an acknowledgement of some Favours received of his Highnes, in matter of Corn which he suffered to be Imported here, without paying any Duty, a Clock I say so fine that it cost near 6000 Pounds Sterling.

The printing of Books in almost all sorts of Languages, is reckoned justly a considerable Branch of their Trade; and the Magistrates do take care that no Popish Books, or others published against the Protestant Religion, or that may corrupt Faith or Morals shall be printed in their Dominions: They make Paper (as we observed before) near the Town.

Of late Years they have also traded pretty much in stained cotton or linnen Cloths, which are done here as well as in *England*, or any where else. But besides those that are printed, I have seen some Chints done extraordinary well and nicely with the Pencil, and among the rest a Summer hanging for a Room with the whole Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, &c. for the Duke of *Savoy*, or King of *Sardinia*. The Gentlewoman that did it, had a Guinea an Ell, only for her Pains & Colours, for it was but a slow Work, as I saw my self; but it was such as was suitable to a King's Palace, and so rare in it self, that *Travernier* saith, there are not three Bales of Chints in all the East Indies, that are done with the Pencil.

As they have a Plenty of Walnut-Trees in their own and the neighbouring Country, they have Mills to extract an Oil out of the Walnuts, which saves them some Money; this is the only Oil they have of their own Produce, for they have no Olive-Trees, as they are without Fig-Trees, Orange or Lemon-Trees, that grow only in warmer Climates.

In general we may say, that Provisions of all sorts being very cheap here, the Taxes moderate, and the Tradesmen by consequence being able to afford their Work and Goods at a cheap Rate, it is a great Advantage to their Trade.

But besides their Home Commoditys, they drive a considerable Trade in Foreign Merchandizes of all sorts, which they sell to their Neighbours. For as there is no trading Place on the side of *France* nearer than *Lyons*, and none at all in *Savoy*, and hardly any in *Switzerland*, the People of those Countries and especially their Gentry, are obliged to come or send to *Geneva*, to be supplyed there with great part of what they want; and being so happily situated between *France*, *Savoy* and *Switzerland*, it is the Staple, and the place of Communication of Trade between those and the Neighbouring Countrys, as *Italy* and *Germany*. The publick Gains by the Impost Tax tho' small, the Merchants and Bankers by their Comissions, and in short, it may be called a place of a considerable Trade, considering that is all an Inland place, and that *Geneva* cannot have any Communication with the Sea.

But their greatest profits are in time of War, between *France*, *Germany* and *Savoy*. For then they supply (being always in a State of Neutrality) both the Armys of *France* and *Savoy*, with Cloathing and other Necessaries, and the Merchandizes of *France* being prohibited then in the Empire, and those of that Country in *France*, the Merchants are equally obliged to send their Goods to *Geneva*; where acquiring a peaceable disposition, and loosing the character of Enemies, they are quietly permitted, those of *France* to be Imported into *Germany*, and the Dutch ones into *France*. As the Territories of *Geneva* are small, the Inhabitants cannot subsist but by Trade, and for that reason they seek all opportunities to improve it, and they have the name of understanding it very well. It is certain that if the King of *France* did find a way of Transporting the Manufactures

factories of his Country into Switzerland, any other way than thro' Geneva, (as it is not impossible) and if the Switzers were contented to wear Cloaths of their own Manufactures, the Trade of this Place would very much decay. They had like to have out-witted the French lately; for some Merchants of Geneva had made an Agreement, with some Merchants of Languedoc, to buy of these last a vast Quantity of the woollen Cloths of the Manufactures of France at a certain Price, and before they were dressed and dyed, by which they intended to have all the Profits arising from the dressing and dying of them; but the Court of France having heard of this would not let the Treaty stand, and allowed it only for two or three Years, that by that time the Merchants of Geneva might gain the Money they had spent in preparing Houses for dye, and such other things.

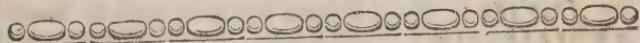
As Wealth proceeds generally from Trade, and Wealth is the Sinews of War, after we have spoken of the Trade of Geneva, and before we speak of its Strength and Security against a War, it will not be improper to say something about the publick Revenue. Dr. Burnett computed it to be about 100,000 Crowns a Year; but the People, Town and Trade are so much richer and larger now, that I suppose it to be now about Forty Thousand Pounds Sterling a Year, some Years perhaps something Less, for there are some Casualtys, and it is not the same every Year; and they are not able to save any part of it, for altho' the Pensions of their Magistrates and Ministers are but small, yet their Garrison is a large and constant Charge; and their Fortifications have cost vast Sums of Money at different Times; so that they have been obliged sometimes to borrow Money of the Protestant Cantons, who are not at such Charge, at the Rate of Two per Cent. in which small Interest they were favoured by the Cantons, namely those of Bern and Zurich, the two Richest of Switzerland, and who have a great Stock in their Treasury. However the Genevians had paid all their publick Debts when I was there.

As they live between *France* and *Switzerland*, they partake of the Nature of both Countries in most things, but especially in respect to Taxes. They are much higher in *Geneva* than in *Switzerland*, but much less than in *France* or *Savoy*; and the People driving a good Trade, are very able to bear them; and do it chearfully. And indeed they have no reason to complain *; for it must be taken as an undeniable Truth, that where the Taxes are no more than are necessary for Support of the Government, without bad Husbandry and Profuseness, and equally levied, the Government cannot be Tyrannical. They have reason on the contrary, to bless GOD that they live under such a mild and easy Government, and are not impoverish'd and ruin'd, as their poor Neighbours the *French*, and especially the *Savoyards*, whose Prince requites miserably the Zeal & Fidelity of his Subjects to him. Besides the innumerable Taxes that are laid upon them, I remember that when the late King, who has now abdicated the Crown, had the Title of King of *Sicily* conferred upon him just after the last War, he laid a great Fine upon any of his Subjects, who should not give him the Title of MAJESTY, when they spoke of him, instead of that of Royal Highness which he bore before, by which means he raised vast Sums of them, especially the meanner sort, who neither understand the meaning or difference of those Titles.

Those Revenues of *Geneva* arise chiefly from the Custom House, the Salmon-Trout Fishery, of the Lake, the Lands of St. Victor's and Chapter, the Post Office which is farmed out, as well as the Privilege of supplying the Subjects with Salt at a certain Rate, small Duties upon some Provisions, the Lods or Tenth part of all the real Estates sold in Town or Country,

* The Subjects of small Common wealths live the most happy, and those of petty Princes the most miserable, saith the judicious Mr. Addison.

Country, the Capitation or Poll-Tax, upon Heads of Familys. To pay those Taxes and carry on their Trade, they have some Coin of their own, but not much, the chief is a kind of Money made of a Metal, resembling Bell-Metal pretty much (for they have no Copper Money,) that is for Change as Farthings are : They have also Silver Money, on one side of the Coin is represented a bright Sun with the Name of *F E S U S*, in the middle of that Sun, instead of a Face ; and under it, *Post tenebras Lux*. On the other side are the Arms of the Republick, the *Eagle* and the *Silver Key* : This last given them formerly by Pope *Martin V.* round it *Respublica Genevensis*, and under that the price of the Piece, to prevent cheating. [This Motto of *Post tenebras Lux*, is now used by the Society of *Scotland*, for the propagating of Christian Knowlege.] Besides their own Coin, *French*, *English*, *Dutch*, *Spanish*, &c. are current, there is about Five per Cent. difference between their and the English Money, which is so much better than theirs.



ARTICLE, VI.

Of the Strength & Fortifications of GENEVA.

S to their Strength, they own that GOD's Providence is their chief, and to speak more properly their only Support both for Church and State (which things are so united, knit together and inseparable, that the State cannot subsist without their Religion as it is establish'd. In order to testify that GOD has preserved them, they have represented the City as the Ark of Noah, fix'd upon Mount *Ararat*, with this Motto,

Immota manet, that is to say, It remains unmoveable. And the Motto upon the Seal of their Church represents the Name of CHRIST with these Words about it, *Sol & Scutum Ecclesiae Genevensis*.

Next to that supreme Cause, GOD the Author and Keeper of all Governments and Societys of Men, their greatest Security depends upon the Alliances and Assistance of the mighty Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurick*. The Reformation in their City broke that Treaty which they had with *Friburg*. The first Treaty with *Bern* was concluded in the Year 1526. by which the *Genevoises* not only defended themselves against the Duke, but those of *Bern* in the Year 1536, got from him the fruitful Country of *Vaux*, which they have kept to this Day. In the same Year the Alliance was renewed between them and the City of *Geneva*, for the space offive & twenty Years: In the Year 1557 it was made perpetual. In the Year 1584. there was a perpetual Alliance made also with *Zurick*; concerning which a fine Latin Inscription was put up in the Town-House. In the Year 1642, the Alliance was renewed & sworn in every one of the three Cities, *Bern*, *Zurick* and *Geneva*. The Deputies of those two Cantons were received by all the Citizens under Arms, and part of them went to meet them without the Gates, all the Great Artillery was discharged, and they were magnificently entertained in the Arsenal; there is still in that Place the great Table that was made for that purpose. Again it was confirmed in the Year 1704.

There was an Alliance made in the Year 1578, between the King of France, *Henry III.* and the Citys of *Bern*, *Soleure* and *Geneva*, (*Zurick* was added to them the next Year) by which Treaty it is stipulated that in case that *Geneva*, which is called the Head and Bulwark of *Switzerland*, should be attack'd, the abovemention'd Cantons should send thither a sufficient Number of Troops which the King obliged himself to pay, provided the City should no ways favour his Majesty's Enemies, and suffer on
the

the contrary his Soldiers to go thro' the Town one by one ; but this Treaty, as well as another made with Geneva in particular, by the same King a few Years after in 1588, was not perpetual, neither has it been renewed.

In case of an Alarm & Danger there are Bacons set in *Geneva* & in *Switzerland*, which being set a Fire, would give notice in a few Hours of their danger to the Canton of *Bern*, who would immediately order a sufficient number of Troops to get ready, and that may be done in two or three Hours time, to be sent to *Geneva*. There are Persons appointed to take care that no body sets them on fire, when there is no occasion for it, and so put the whole Country into an Alarm needlesly. They are disposed after such a manner, that they answer one another, and that from one of those Signals, (which are upon Hills) one may see three or four more, so that if it happens that one is set a fire in case of danger, & the Enemy's approach, all the others are presently set a fire, and so the whole Country is Alarmed.

As for the inward Strength of the Republick, besides eight or nine thousand Men, which may be raised in all their Dominions, reckoning every Person who is able to carry Arms, they have a constant Garrison of able and experienced Soldiers, which have before been in Wars, and which consists of nine hundred Men, at least, who are trained from time to time, as well as all the Citizens & Peasants, and the Gates being once shut up, an Officer goes to Prayer with the Soldiers at each of the *Corps de Garde*. There are Prizes appointed for those among the Citizens who can Shoot best, either with Fusils or Arrows, in order to encourage every body, and that they may learn by practice. Formerly they had no constant Garrison in pay, and all the Citizens & Peasants, did by turn perform the duty of Soldiers, for the keeping of the Town, but the Burgesses being obliged by that to neglect their Affairs very much, have chosen to pay a Garrison, and find it as cheap & more safe, for these Soldiers

Soldiers which they have now, being more used to War understand it better than the others, and they are kept under such an exact Discipline by their Officers who are *Genevoises*, that there are no Disorders committed by them in the Town. I have seen one run the Gantlet for a very small Theft.

They have an Arsenal very well finished, and with a sufficient number of Arms, for ten or twelve thousand Men, with above a hundred pieces of heavy Cannon, some extraordinary large, besides the Mortars and other Engines & Instruments of War, necessary for a very long & resolute defence. Some of those pieces of Cannon have been taken from the Duke of Savoy, and some he had taken from others. One sees in the same Arsenal the broken Ladders that were used by the *Savoyards*, in the Night of the famous *Scalado*; also the Petard that was designed to break open the New-Gate; there is also the Iron Pot with which a Woman killed in that Night one of the Enemies, by letting it fall upon his Head, from a Chamber Window. She, and the Soldier that by letting down the Port-Cullis, (an action which saved the Gate, and probably the Town) both of them had a Pension for Life settled upon them by the Publick. Those things are in Geneva pleasant Monuments of her Deliverance. This Arsenal is a neat but not a beautiful House, built in the Year 1567. There is a Gallery of Communication between this & the State-House; as there is also at *Venice* an Arsenal joining the Place where the Councillors meet. As for Gun-Powder they have a large Magazine where it is made.

As for the outward Fortifications, they have fine, strong and large Bastions, a double Row of Ditches, very wide and deep, and almost every where dry, (which are the safest,) and Bells upon the Bastions from space to space; and when one of the three or four Clocks, that are in Town strikes, the Centinels that stand by those Bells, strike the Hour upon them, and this being done all round the Town at once, it is known easily and every where, what Time of the Day

Day it is. It would be too tedious to mention all the Parts of their Fortifications, Contermimes, Ravelins, and a hundred such Names, which Necesity & Industry hath invented against Power & Violence. Within these fifteen Years the City hath been both enlarged and fortified, where it wanted it most ; and that work has lasted several Years. Not only the *Hollanders* and the *Bernois* have largely contributed to it, but also several Foreigners, and *English* Noblemen and Gentlemen, some a Thousand Pounds Sterling, some more, and some less, if I am rightly informed.

Also for the Security of the Town, they have People at every one of the three Gates, who in-register the Names of all the Strangers that come into it, and what Business they come for, who they be, and where they design to lodge, and all those Papers are afterwards carried to the first Syndick ; so that one cannot come in when he pleases, tho' he may go out when he thinks fit. When the Gates are once shut up, which is just before dark, both Winter & Summer, the Keys are carried to one of the chief Magistrates who keeps them, till the next Day Morning it is Time to open them again. And before that Time no Body at all is admitted into Town.

Besides the above-mentioned Fortifications, there are the Tower called *Cæsar's*, on the side of the *Rhone*, and another large round one towards *Savoy* called *Maitre*. There are also two or three Pieces of Cannon in one of St. Peter's Steeples, the highest Place in the Town, and from whence one may see as far as *Italy*. On the side of the Lake they have fortifyed the Port or Harbour with a double Row of strong Stakes drove down into the Water, which Stakes are but a Foot distance each from the other ; and there is only a narrow Passage for the Vessels to come into the Harbour, and that Entrance is shut up every Night with large Iron Chains, well guarded ; the Stakes are about three Foot above the Water : And they have three Galleys in their Port that they may

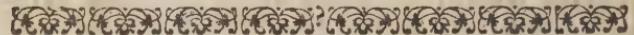
may be fitted out for War, for there have been Sea-Fights sometimes upon the Lake.

Add to this artificial Strength, the scituaton of the Town it self, which stands the best part on a Hill *, the Lake and River *Rhone*, that surround & defend about half of it, and the River *Arve*, which is but within a Cannon-Shot of it. It is a very great Advantage likewise, that it may be relieved at least by Water every Day, as long as the Canton of *Bern* shall be their Neighbour and Friend. And what is as good if not better than all that, the Courage of the Inhabitants, the true *Spartan-Walls*, without which neither Bastions, nor Orillons, Retrenchments, Pallisadoes, Crown and horn-Works, Parapets, Countermines and Soldiers, are very insignificant. The Zeal of Religion, and Love of Liberty have inspired them always with a noble Courage, when there hath been occasion to shew it, so that in their Wars with the *Savoyards*, a handful of *Genevians* have often defeated great Numbers of their Enemies, and always got the better of them at last. And indeed they have valuable Privileges both Ecclesiastic and Civil, Freedom and Riches that are worth Fighting for, whereas the others have nothing of that Nature; and after all cannot well be under a worse Condition than they are. Here one sees what is not very common anywhere else, a Place of Strength, Trade & Learning. But tho' it be fortified very well after the modern Way, and hath all the above-mentioned Advantages and may be reckoned among the strong Citys of Europe. [There is none to compare to it in Switzerland.] Yet as there are no impregnable Places, no doubt but if it was besieged in Form by a Royal Army, and was not relieved, it must necessarily surrender sooner or later, tho' not without selling their Lives dear;

* A neighbouring Hill which commanded the City
hath been lately level'd.

and the Women themselves would no doubt signallize themselves, as that Heroine before mentioned, that killed with her Iron Pot one of the Enemies of her Country. Hitherto it hath never been Besieged in Form. The Militia is ordered by the Council of Sixty, which is a Committee chosen of the Syndicks, Senators & the hundred & seventy five. They may be called a hundred & seventy five, because the twenty five being deducted out of the two hundred, there remains so many common Councillors.

In case of a Siege or Famine they might be put hard to it, if it was not for their publick Granarys. I will describe their method in that respect in Mr. *Addison's* words. There are (saith he) three of the little Council deputed for this Office. They are obliged to keep together a provision sufficient to feed the People at least two Years, in case of War or Famine. They must take care to fill their Magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and encrease the publick Revenue at a small expence of its Members. None of the three Managers must, upon any pretence, furnish the Granaries from his own Fields, that so they may have no temptation to pay too great a price, or put any bad Corn upon the publick. They must buy up no Corn growing within twelve Miles of *Geneva*, that so the filling of their Magazines may not prejudice their Market, and raise the price of their Provisions at home. That such a collection of Corn may not spoil in keeping, all the Inns and publick Houses are obliged to furnish themselves out of it, by which means is raised the most considerable Branch of the publick Revenue, the Corn being sold out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up ; so that the greatest income of the Common-wealth, which pays the Pension of most of its Officers and Ministers, is raised on Strangers & Travellers, or such of their own Body, as have Money enough to spend at Taverns and publick Houses.



ARTICLE, VII.

The Interest of GENEVA.

THE may consider it at Home or Abroad. As
W^t to the first, it is their visible Interest to be
well united together, the least quarrel be-
tween the several Councils and the People
would presently overset the State. For altho' large
Country's as *England* and *France*, may bear a civil
War for a few Years, not without hurting, but with-
out ruining the Kingdom, here on the contrary a
quarrel of few days would put an end to the Com-
mon-wealth. Their constitution now is so wise and
so well adapted to the nature of the State, that it is
to be hoped that they will not quarrel about it, for
as most of the Magistrates are for Life, they are free
from the inconveniency of having every Year new
raw unexperienced Councillors, and unable to man-
age with prudence & advantage, State Affairs. And
as also the People may turn out when they please,
those that were not well affected to the publick good
they have all reasonable liberty. However it is well
for them all, that in case of division, the Cantons their
Allies would not fail to interpose their good Offices,
if it was requisite, their power to terminate them.

Their next care is to be their Trade, for it is what
they subsist upon, it is the caule *sine qua*, they are
undone, and therefore they must encourage it by all
possible & reasonable ways. They had the privilege
of having Fairs kept in the Town, which made it
then a pretty rich Place, but in the Year 1460, one
Duke of Savoy seized on the Records & Deeds, by
the help of his Son, who was then Bishop, and opened
the Archives to him, and he gave to *Lewis XI.* King
of France those Records, in order to be revenged on
the Genevians, and the King translated the Fairs first
to the City of Bourges, and afterwards to that of
Lyons,

Lyons, where they are still kept. And the Duke ordered the Merchants not to go to Geneva, but to France. But the Duke repented it too late and lost by the change as well as the City.

As it is a great advantage to any State to drive a great Trade, it is likewise a very great disadvantage to a Government, to be obliged to subsist wholly by Trade. And this is the case of Geneva, whose territories cannot maintain the Inhabitants. For if Trade fails, they grow immediately poor, weak and unable to maintain themselves, and may occasion a Mutiny and Sedition among the People. Mr. Addison speaks after this manner of Geneva in the beginning of this Century. " It lies at present under some difficulties, " by reason of the Emperors displeasure, who hath forbidden the Importation of their Manufactures into any part of the Empire, which will certainly raise a Sedition among the People, unless the Magistrates find some way to remedy it: And they say, it is already done by the interposition of the States of Holland. The occasion of the Emperor's prohibition was their furnishing great Sums to the King of France, for the payment of his Army in Italy. They obliged themselves to remit, after the rate of twelve hundred thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum, divided into so many Monthly payments. As the Interest was very great, several of the Merchants of Lyons, who would not trust their King in their own Names, are said to have contributed a great deal under the names of Geneva Merchants. The Republick fancyes itself hardly treated by the Emperor, since it is not any action of State, but a compact among private Persons, that hath furnished out those several Remittances." So far Mr. Addison. Indeed they put a stop to it, and opened again their Commerce into the Empire.

However, it was pity they did not put that stop sooner, they would have saved their Merchants about 600000 Pounds Sterling, which they lost by this Bargain: The King's Minister who borrowed it in

his Name, having absconded & breaking, after he had paid but a very small part of his Debts. A pretty many Geneva Merchants were since concerned in the *Mississippi* Company, but were I hear generally gainers. As for a danger of Sedition there, for want of Trade, I have seen it stopt to such degree, that both the King of *France* and *Sardinia* forbid not only Trade, but all sorts of Communication of their Subjects with *Geneva*; and this lasted about a Month: the pretence was that the Magistrates suffered too easily persons coming from places infected with the Plague, to enter into their City, from which that contagious Distemper might spread into their own Dominions. When those Princes heard that they had not been well informed, or rather when their Governors saw that they got nothing from the *Genevians* by that Prohibition, Commerce & Communication were opened again. Altho' they had no Trade but with *Switzerland*, and Provisions were then extrem scarce, yet there was such a good order put, that the People did not so much as murmur, or express the least signs of dissatisfaction towards their Rulers.

In the next place, they must use great Frugality, and put strictly in execution their Laws about it. By their Sumptuary Laws, no Person ever so rich is allowed to use a Coach or Chaise in the Town, except when Sick, no body is allowed to have above two Tapistry Hangings in their Houses, the very Looking-Glasses are to be of such a length and no more, no body is allowed to wear Gold and Silver Laces or Buttons, or Velvet. The Women of the first Rank (for they are all divided into three or four orders) are not suffered to wear their Cloaths longer than touching the Ground, to wear a Damask but of two colours, and of such & such a price; to wear Diamond Necklaces or Ear-rings, but a single Diamond Ring on their Finger, to have thread Laces worth above Five Shillings Sterling an Ell, to wear rich Knots on their Heads, but only a single Ribbon, Black, Purple or White, and no other colour, Patches on their Faces, and every thing else, both in respect to Men and

and Women is regulated accordingly. Some are not allowed to wear any Silk at all, and others are allow'd a Silk Lining to their Gowns. Funeral Charges and every thing else are regulated after the same manner, and Fines laid upon those who go against the Law. It is their great endeavour to banish from among them every thing that looks like Pomp and Superfluity. To this end the Ministers are always preaching, and the Magistrates putting out Edicts against Dancing, Gaming, Entertainments and fine Cloaths. Should Dressing, Feasting and Balls once get among them, their Expences would out run their Incomes. Besides that the materials for Luxury must be brought from other Nations, which would immediately ruin a place that has few Commodities of its own to export. Luxury indeed wounds a Republic in its very Vitals, as its natural consequences are Rape, Avarice and Injustice, for the more Money a Man spends, the more must he endeavour to Augment his Stock ; which at last sets the Liberty and Votes of a Common-wealth to Sale, if they find any Foreign Power that is able to pay the price of them. For all which considerations the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark* have of late Years been obliged to put out Laws against costly Apparel.

It is also their Interest to draw Foreigners & Travellers into their City, such as *English*, high and low *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Poles*, that are of the Protestant Persuasion, either to tarry there, for the Study of Divinity or Philosophy, and exercises of the Body, or to begin their Travels with them, before they go either to *France* or *Italy*, they having Churches and Sermons in the several Languages of *Italian*, high *Dutch* and *French* ; and in order to invite them into their City, they must keep the same good regulations, that they may be an inducement to Strangers to send their Sons thither, and spend their Money with them ; as also to Merchants to take their City in their way into *Italy*, *France* or *Germany*. And indeed there is always a considerable number of Foreigners there, the Air being healthful, the Place

Place pleasant, the Conversation Polite, and all things Cheap.

In the Year 1638, among the Persons of distinction that were at Geneva to learn their Exercises, were two Princes of the Family of *Hesse Cassel*, (the Head of which Family is the present King of *Sweden*) and the Prince *Leopold Lewes*, Count *Palatine*, with his Brother *Charles Gustavus*, who was afterwards King of *Sweden*. And while I was there, there were a Prince of the House of *Saxony Wessenfelds*; and several Ladies of the House of *Wirtemberg-Montpelgard*.

The Magistrates express all the Civility & Respect possible to Persons of Figure; they have their distinct Seats at Church and in all publick Places, and in short by all means they endeavour to please them. However there is an inconvenience in having among them Persons of such high Rank, *to wit*, the difficulty to make them obey the strict Laws of the Place, which are however necessary for it's Being and Well-being. For such Persons often think that the Laws are made not for them but for others.

As for their own Preservation and Behaviour with foreign States, it is their Interest to keep a good Correspondence with all Princes and States of Europe, even the Roman Catholick, especially the *Italians*, who might out of Jealousy help them with Money or Advice, if they were at War with the King of *Sardinia*. But the *English*, the *Hollanders*, and the Protestant Princes of *Germany* are to be courted chiefly. Every one of them have expresst a good Will to *Geneva*, and have even assisted the Commonwealth, sometimes with Money, as Queen *Elizabeth*, the Princes *Palatines*, the *Landgraves* of *Hessen Cassel* and the *Hollanders*. Even the present Monarch of *Great Britain* keeps a Resident there. King *WILLIAM* intended to have sent one there; but the Magistrates desired him not to do it, being afraid least it should exasperate the King of *France* against

the English and *the Dutch* among them,

them, for it was in Time of War. As they know this is their Interest and Support, they let no Opportunity that is in their Power slip, to express their Gratitude and Respect to them. When the Prince of Orange, King WILLIAM afterwards, was married, Mr. Spanheim Professor in the University of Leiden complimented the Prince and the Princels on the part of the Republick of Geneva. When the late King of Sweden returned into his Dominions, he was also complimented on their part.

In respect to their Neighbours they may expect help from the Canton of Bern, the Interest of Geneva and of that Canton being so linked together, that they are the same. But to engage the more their Affection, and make them more willing to assist them, it behoves the Genevians to pay to the others, all the Respects of Inferiors to Superiors, that are consistent with their own Welfare and the Rights of Sovereignty. And in any difficult Case and Dangerous Circumstances to do nothing, without asking their Advice first, for they are both wise enough to give it good, and potent enough to enforce it.

If these be good Neighbours, it is not so as to the King of Sardinia, who pretends a Right to Geneva, tho' all the Right he has, is that of nearness & convenience. The Princes of that House, have Times without number, sometimes by Treason, other times by Force, tryed to conquer the City, but always in vain. One of them joined both Treason & Violence in the Year 1602, when he attempted to take it by Scalado, then he acted Dissimulation, Hypocrisy and breach of Faith, to as great a height as any mentioned in History : By which Plot he was for putting all to the Sword, without respect to Age and Sex, except reserving some Virgins for lustful ends. But God delivered them, and their Deliverance was the Death of two hundred of their Enemies (tho' some Authors have by mistake said five Hundred) Thirteen were

were taken alive in the City, and hung on the Gallows the same Day, tho' most of them Counts and Lords of high Rank. Queen Elizabeth hearing of this by means of the French Ambassador, could not but admire such a bold Action, that four Syndicks of a small Town (for so was Geneva then) should order thirteen commanding Officers and Persons of Distinction to be hanged, was a thing (said she) that was hardly ever done by the greatest Princes, and she prais'd them for doing so, and in such a quick and vigorous manner.

A Peace was soon concluded with that Prince by the Mediation of the Kings of France & Spain, and some of the Cantons of both Religions. In which Peace the Duke owned tacitly that the Scalado was a breach of Peace and Faith. He acknowledged Geneva to be a free, sovereign and independent Republick, and obliged himself never to build any Fort nearer to it than twelve Miles distance ; so that this Peace was both honourable and advantageous to the State. This was the last War they had, for he never attempted since to take it by force, but many times by secret Practices, the Contrivers of which have been justly punished when found out. The late King of Sardinia seemed however pretty well reconciled with them, in the Time of his War with France, so that after the Battle of Turin in 1706, by and after which he was restored to his Dominions, he notified his Victory to the Republick in a very obliging manner. However they may depend that whenever the Princes of that House shall find an opportunity to revive their pretended Titles, and to get it one way or other they will do it.

But in such a Case not only France & Switzerland would hinder them, except they were themselves engaged in Civil Wars, but even all the Protestant States of Germany would assist them, and perhaps the Italian States, who have done it before, as the Venetians

Venetians and Genoese, and the Pope himself would not hurt Geneva if he understood his own Interest at least, for it is the common Interest of Italy, that the present Kings of Sardinia do not grow more powerful than they are now. For that Reason when Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy sent an Ambassador Extraordinary to Rome in the year 1588 to Pope Sixtus V. to beg his assistance against Geneva, the Pope refused him, saying, That if it was a Religious War he would concern himself in it, but if not, he could not in good Conscience spend the Treasure of the Church to make good other People's pretensions. In the year 1730 and 1731 the Republick of Geneva made complaints to the present King of Sardinia against some of his Officers in Savoy, who did oppress the Peasants of some Villages, situated in it's Territorys, as also of some of his Subjects who did cut Wood in a Tract of Land belonging to the Castellanary of S. Victor's. The King received the Deputys, and answered their Request very graciously and to their satisfaction, and assured them, that he was willing to live as a good Neighbour, and keep a good understanding with them. He and his Queen were complimented by the Deputies, upon their Majesty's Accession to the Throne. It was a good while before they would give the Title of Majesty to the late King, but did it at last.

As to France, it is not likely that that Kingdom should ever joyn with Savoy against Geneva, because the French could not do it without entring into a hazardous War with Switzerland, and also it would be dangerous in case of a War with Savoy, to have such a strong City as Geneva in the hands of their Enemies. It is reported, that for those reasons the Cardinal Mazarin refused marrying one of his Nieces to the Duke of Savoy, because he would have the Cardinal in consideration of such a match join with him, and the Forces of France, against Geneva. On the contrary Cardinal Richelieu offered (as it was reported and feared in Geneva) to the Duke, to make an exchange of the Town of Nice, with that

of Geneva, which France was to take for the Duke, and at her own charge, but the Duke did not like the Bargain, because it is the best Harbour in his Dominions.

In the Reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. his Successors, these Kings, the Canton of Bern, and the Republick of Geneva, were actually engaged in War against the Duke of Savoy, and by the Treaty of Alliance it was stipulated that these Kings should pay for all the Charges of the War, and leave to Geneva all the Lands that they might Conquer from the Duke.

Indeed Henry the fourth was a good Friend to them, gave them six pieces of great Artillery that were found in the Fort S. Catherine, which was built about six Miles distance from Geneva, and so very prejudicial to them ; and after the taking of that Fort from the Duke, permitted them to demolish it entirely. When the City was by him almost surprised by Treason, he engag'd in his obliging Letters, in which he calls them most Dear Friends and Confederates, to assist them not only with all the Forces of his Kingdom, if it was necessary, but even with his own person ; and besides he gave them Letters of Naturalisation, that they might enjoy, when in France, the privileges of French Men, greater then than they are now. In short, he stood their Friend in all respects but one, in which he did not do them Justice. For whereas by the Treaty of Alliance they were to keep what they should conquer from Savoy, they having conquered in 1590 the Country of Gez, the King notwithstanding their just Remonstrances, exchanged it with the Duke, with other Lands, for the Marquise of Salusses, and the French have kept it ever since.

By all this it appears, that as they may expect help from France, against the Duke, and that it is the Interest of that Kingdom to protect them, so on the other

other hand, they must not too much depend upon that. The late King of *France* sent them very thundering and threatening Letters, just after the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, because they had received into their City some thousands of his Protestant Subjects, that fled from his Barbarous Persecution. And in the Year 1688, they and the Canton of *Bern* were alarmed to that degree, that this Canton raised an Army of 25000 Men, thinking to have a War with *France*. It is thought that the Revolution in *England* broke the measures of that King. In such a case I do not question, but that the King of *Sardinia* would openly or privately help them against *France*, it being very much against his Interest, and all the neighbouring States, that this should come into the hands of the *French*. So that the jealousy of these two Princes is really a very great support to *Geneva*, as *Hambourg* is supported by such a jealousy of the King of *Denmark*, and the *German* Princes. It is their Interest however to treat well, and with a great deal of respect (as they do) the Resident of the King of *France* in their City, (that Court pretends that they are honoured by it) and to try all just means to have a good Correspondence with that Kingdom; for that reason they had lately a Resident at the Court of *France*, the same Gentleman (Mr. *Martin*) being also Resident for the Landgrave of *Hessen Cassel*, lately dead. Mr. *De la Clozure*, who resided at *Geneva* in the 1712, 1713, and 1714, was a Gentleman very well beloved and respected there.

In short, it is their Interest to keep an exact Neutrality with those great neighbouring States, *France* and *Savoy*; by which means their Trade will flourish, and consequently their City, and so will give no occasion to any to complain against them, and to seek for a revenge. Their siding with either of them against the other, except for their own defence and preservation, and in case of absolute necessity, would prove very dangerous to them. If their party succeeded

ceeded, they would not be much the better for it, as experience hath shewn it. Petty States seldom get any thing by their Alliance with great Kingdoms. The Lyon keeps all the booty and prey to himself, because he is King, and because he is the strongest, as we see in the Fable. If their party was worsted, it would prove their certain Ruin.

But supposing they were attack'd by the Duke, it would be possible that they in conjunction with Bern and Zurich, might conquer some Bailiwicks from him, as they have done before, and so have their share of the conquest. If things were so, that they could purchase some Lands from their Neighbours, it would be a great Advantage to them, having rather too many Inhabitants for the extent of their Dominions.

After all, as it is the general Interest of Europe that this Commonwealth should remain as it is a separate State, it is as well for its Neighbours to leave it in the full enjoyment of it's Liberty, without which it would soon decay & dwindle away almost to nothing, and so would not be of any great Benefit to the Conqueror, who would be obliged to keep there a very strong Garrison, the Charges of which would perhaps exceed the Income. As the Republick is very sensible of the benefits it enjoys by Peace, it hath taken care to get it self inserted in all the Treatys of any general Peace, as that of Ryswick, Baden and others.

F I N I S.



ERRATA.

P^g. 2. line 12 for these once, read the last. l. 19 for
by the wife, r. for the wife. p. 9. for they paid all,
they paid them all. p. 10 f. Towns r. Town- p. 16.
l. last, dele now. p. 18. l. 27 r. & Scuto Genevensi. P.
25 l. 6 r. *Eleutherus*. p. 27. l. 22. f. as we write, r. as I
write. p. 32 l. 19. f. Cannon r. Canon p. 33. r. *Ademarus*
Fabri and before him Peter Fabri also Bishop of Geneva.
l. 29 r. the Bishop's Palace. p. 35 r. too much. l. 17 r.
Galeazzo, l. 26. r. *Eugenius*. p. 36 l. 9 r. Volumnus. l. last,
r. to abdicate. p. 40 l. 17 r and that this last, &c. l. last
r. *Lausanne*. p. 41 l. 23 r. Champion. p. 42 l. 3 r. *Moirac*.
p. 44 l. 2 r. tho' the People. l. 23 r. *Bonivard's Death*.
p. 45 l. 14 r. agreeable l. 15 r. at Table. l. 23 add. of all
the Popes none hath ever reigned 25 Years. p. 48 l. last
add these words, supposing they had expelled him. p. 50
l. 20 r. Monastery. l. 23 r. passions. l. 29 r. *tessis*. p. 52
l. 12 r. *Germain*, l. 13 r. *Gervais*, and for *Legar*, r. *Leger*.
p. 57 l. 1 r. to *Baudichon*, *Paste*, or any of the other
Protestants. l. 20 r. 1500 Men. p. 69 l. 30 r. all the
Prisoners, instead of the eleven Prisoners. p. 75 l. 19 for
sat r. set. p. 76 l. 23 r. Relations. p. 78 l. 25 r. Fryar.
p. 80 after the l. 24 add these words, *Caroli & Chupuify*
who were the chief Disputants for the Roman Catholicks,
after the Dispute, both of them embraced freely the Pro-
testant Religion. p. 81 l. 9 r. Monastery. p. 83 l. 12 r.
Monastery, l. 14 r. *Mary*. p. 89 l. 17 r. thirty four Miles.
p. 91 l. 14 r. *Bearn*. l. 28 r. *Gallia*. p. 93 l. 16 r. of his
Life p. 95 r. the Ministers. p. 97 l. 14 r. give or receive.
p. 108 l. 25 r. *Tubingen*. p. 111 l. 30 r. Protectors of. p.
120 l. 8 r. Scripture. l. 14 r. *Theodore de Beze*. after l. 17
add, in the Year 1563 the National &c. p. 121 r. *Conde's*.
p. 122 r. *Cherubin* p. 131 l. 23 r. bruted. p. 150 l. 24 r.
University. p. 167 l. 30 r. imaginary. p. 175 l. 11 r. adhered
p. 176 l. 2 r. both in Vowels. p. 177 l. 13 r. to write for
them.

6629

ERRATA.

them. p. 178 l. 3 r. emboldens me. p. 180 l. 23 r. and
not of Division. p. 187 l. 9 r. contemptible. l. 17 r. after
that. p. 190 l. 14 r. would have been, l. 28 r. is what
neither they nor we can, &c. p. 198 l. 16 r. Barricado.
l. last, read afterwards King of Sardinia. p. 199 l. 7 for
and lately, r. after a full Stop. Lately. l. 13 f. in the, r.
and the practical, &c. l. 14 Religion towards those. p.
200 l. 25 r. all the Crueltys imaginable. p. 205 l. 26 r.
Twenty five. p. 219 before the Verses r. *ingressurus* r.
Geneva perpetua.

ERRATA in the Geographical and Political Account.

PAge 2 l. 6 r. of Gallia who held, &c. p. 8 l. 27 r.
gains by it. p. 9 l. 5 r. a whole fide. p. 10 l. 16 r.
no more to say concerning them, and I will only make
two or three Remarks. p. 23 l. 30 & 34 r. Soldiers. p.
35 l. 5 r. Alphonse, l. 10 r. Philosophy. Anthony Gautier
Professor of Philosophy l. 20 r. publish'd.

D 473
L 551c

